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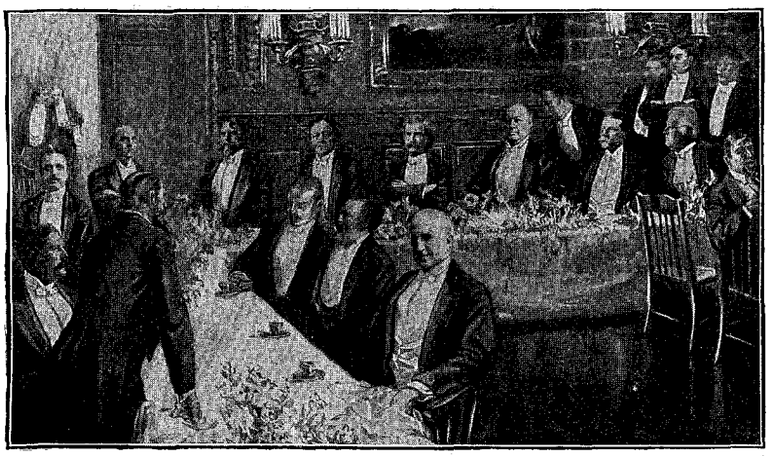

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April 15, 1754, PHILA. The first theater is opened at the corner of Cedar and Vernon Streets, with the *Fair Penitent*, by Hallam's Company, at "the storehouse" of Wm. Plumstead.

April 15, 1777, KENTUCKY. Indians attack Boonesboro; 4 of Col. Boone's men are killed.

April 15, 1777. PHILA. Congress resolves to abolish distinctions between troops, as "Congress" Own Regiment," "Washington's Life Guards."

April 15, 1803, D. C. Congress prohibits the importation of specific articles of British growth or manufacture, the act to take effect the 11th of November.

April 15, 1854, CALIF. The steamboat "Secretary" bursts her boiler near San Francisco; 50 persons perish.

April 15, 1861, D. C. President Lincoln summons Congress to meet on July 4th, in extra session, and by proclamation calls on the States to furnish 75,000 volunteers, to serve three months.

April 15, 1862, ARK. Confederates cut the levee near Fort Wright, on the Mississippi, and an immense amount of property is destroyed.

April 15, 1862. TENN. Gen. Halleck orders Gen. Pope to transfer his successful troops to join the army on the Tennessee River.

April 15, 1863, VA. Gen. Hooker reports an army of about 130,000 men; Gen. Lee's army, deprived of Longstreet's corps, comprises about 60,000.

April 15, 1864, LA. The fleet on the Red River, above Grand Ecore, defeats a Confederate attack under Gen. Thomas Green. Confederate loss, 700 men.

April 15, 1864, LA. At Camden on the Wichita River, Gen. Steele with 8,000 men captures an important military post.

April 15, 1865, MD. Booth and Herrold arrive at Dr. Samuel Mudd's house, near Bryantown, 30 miles from Washington.

April 15, 1865, D. C. Abraham Lincoln remains unconscious till his death at 7:30 A. M.

April 15, 1865. The military order of the Loyal Legion is organized as a non-political and non-sectarian association.

April 15, 1865, S. C. At Charleston, Gen. Saxton calls a mass-meeting, and William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, makes an address.

April 15, 1865, D. C. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., takes the oath of office in the Kirkwood Hotel at Washington, three hours after the death of President Lincoln; he is the 17th President in the 20th term of the presidency.

April 15, 1873, CHICAGO. Dr. David Swing is tried for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery, and acquitted.

April 15, 1878, D. C. Congress: Senate: A. G. Thurman (Dem.) of Ohio, is elected President *pro Tempore*. Democrats control both House and Senate for the first time since 1856.

April 15, 1884, D. C. Congress: The House rejects the Morrison Tariff Bill. Vote, 159–155.

April 15, 1890, PHILA. Archbishop Ryan will be editor-in-chief of "The American Catholic Quarterly Review" beginning with the July number.

April 15, 1890, D. C. Congress: The House passes the Naval Appropriations Bill. Vote, 117–100. Introduced April 1st. It passes the Roger Bill, introduced April 4th, defining the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts.

April 15, 1890, IA. The Legislature gives physicians and pharmacies the right to sell liquor free of license tax.

April 15, 1891, NEW YORK. Ex-President N. Niles of the Tradesman's National Bank is rearrested and arraigned on a charge of embezzlement.

April 15, 1891, ILL. The annual meeting of the Whisky Trust takes place in Peoria. It reports sales for the year of 44,748,171 gallons, nearly 4,000,000 gallons over last year, and 9,000,000 gallons over the previous year.

April 15, 1892, MASS. Two White Caps are sentenced to imprisonment in Dedham Jail for one year each for tarring and feathering H. N. Pratt.

April 15, 1892, NEW YORK. In the Legislature the Assembly passes the Woman's Suffrage Bill. (*It fails in the Senate.*)

April 15, 1894, NEW YORK. A statue to the memory of Father Drumgoole is unveiled by Archbishop Corrigan.

April 15, 1894, PHILA. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania decide to lengthen the course to four years in the scope and organization of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy.

April 15, 1894, D. C. Congress: The Senate disposes of 18 paragraphs of the Tariff Bill; in the house a new quorum-counting rule is practically agreed upon by the Democrats in the Committee on Rules; it is aimed against obstructive action by an adverse minority, and designed to facilitate the transaction of business by the majority.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

POLICE DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW YORK.

THE police situation in New York City is not without material to tempt the satirist. In the first place everybody seems surprised and pleased that the New York patrolmen, whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law, have at last decided to enforce it even despite the alleged reluctance of their captains. The mayor has issued a statement to the press indorsing their action, and this statement, which would, in a normal condition be taken as a matter of course, is thought worthy of big newspaper headlines on the front page. The police commissioner and the district attorney have also approved, and this likewise is hailed as a sensation by the press. The liquor dealers declare that they will not only close their saloons on Sundays, but will fight to close the Sunday clothing-stores, barber-shops, and every other place that is open on the Sabbath contrary to law. Finally the patrolmen's wives and other female relatives have held a big thanksgiving service in the Metropolitan Temple, to express their joy over the release of their husbands, sons, and brothers from "the system" of the past.

The visible beginning of this era of enforcement was made by forty patrolmen of the Thirty-Seventh Street police-station on Sunday, March 30, when they captured eighteen violators of the excise law, without waiting for specific instructions from their superiors. The reason for this unusual performance by the patrolmen is still a matter of wonder and discussion in the New York papers. The general conclusion is that the patrolmen revolted against signing slips every Sunday night certifying that they had seen no violations of the law during the day, and determined to make a stand for honesty, trusting to the mayor and police commissioner to support them and protect them from any persecution by the captains. Another theory is that the district attorney has been getting evidence of police neglect during the last three months, and that the patrolmen heard of it and decided to "stand from under" by enforcing the law. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, however, thinks that the police are in a revengeful mood because the new administration changed their hours of duty back from eight to twelve (restoring the two-platoon system), and are trying to get the administration into hot water by enforcing the excise law.

The only ones who are not claiming any credit for the "revolt" are the police captains, who are popularly supposed to receive blackmail money for protecting the law violators. The captains have relied on the slips mentioned above as proofs that the law was enforced in their precincts; the action of the patrolmen now indicate that these are likely to be worthless for that purpose. The captain of the Thirty-seventh Street station, and perhaps other captains, are to be brought to trial for neglect of duty. It is predicted that New York City will be pretty "dry" on Sundays for a while. What the ultimate result will be is a matter of considerable speculation and concern. The New York *Times* says:

"The policy of enforcement may bring Tammany back to power at the next mayoralty election. That prospect will have few terrors for those who see, as every intelligent man ought to see, that the present 'wide-open' condition of the town, the continuance of the police system of blackmail, protection, and 'tipping,' and in general the prevalence under a reform government of vices for which Tammany was punished and put out, is beginning to destroy, if it has not already destroyed, the chief argument by which a majority of the voters were brought to the support of the reform ticket. . . . . .

"Whoever is in doubt whether the reform administration had anything to do with the reform of the police from within has only to ask himself one simple question: Can he imagine these policemen doing this thing under the régime of Van Wyck and Murphy and Devery? No doubt the honest men of the force found the making of false statements as irksome and offensive then as they have found it now. But they knew that if they revolted against 'the system,' all the power of Tammany would be put forth to crush them. For 'the system' was Tammany. It was only when an anti-Tammany administration came in that they could be sure that they would not be made to suffer for doing their duty. That was what gave them courage to do their duty.

"So that 'the administration' had something to do with reforming the police, after all."

Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"The first thing is to stop the payment of protection money. When that system is once broken up the enforcement of the excise law will settle itself in response to the real public sentiment of the community. It is the protective system and not the open Sunday which is the present object of attack. And the corruption of the police is an evil so deadly that to end it the town can afford even a strict enforcement of the excise law for a little while, unpopular as such a course will be and unnecessary as it is under ordinary circumstances."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"We have reached the point at which as a community we can not any longer play the hypocrite and sneak in this matter. Sunday selling in violation of law means police blackmail. The two can not be separated, and one can not be abolished unless the other be abolished also. If we wish to have an honest police force, we must either consent to Sunday selling under law or to a 'dry Sunday.' We can no longer pretend that we are preserving the Christian Sabbath from desecration by forbidding liquor-selling on Sunday and then shutting our eyes to it, tho we know it is going on through the side doors, and know, too, that it is the chief cause of police corruption. The legislature has adjourned, and we have no hope of altering our laws till next January. We are 'up against it' until that time, and everybody who wishes to see the end of the reign of humbug and the dawn of the reign of courage and honesty on this question will rejoice that this is the case. Mr. Jerome is the man who has forced us into this corner, but we alone can get ourselves out of it."

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BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.
—*The New York American and Journal.*

"AND THOU, TOO, BRUTUS!"
—*The New York Herald.*

THE NEW YORK SITUATION IN CARTOON.

CHARACTER OF CHICAGO'S GOVERNMENT.

IT was only a few years ago that the Chicago city government was considered by the newspapers a fit text for severe moralizing or caustic satire on municipal corruption. To-day the Chicago papers are boasting to all the world of the honesty and purity of their city council. In the new council elected on Tuesday of last week "the unfit aldermen are in a hopeless minority," declares the Chicago *Evening Post*, and "the new council will stand 55 to 15 on every question presenting a square issue between equity and corruption, popular right and illegitimate private interest." "Bathhouse" John Coughlin defeated the reformers in his ward and was returned to the council, but the Chicago *Tribune* notes that "no seat held by an alderman on whom the public could depend has been lost, while some highly objectionable members of the council have been replaced by men who, while they have not been tested, will be true, it is confidently believed, to the pledges they have made." The credit for Chicago's "present high standard of its municipal government" is given by the Chicago *Journal* to the Municipal Voters' League, which has been working toward that end for years. The Civic Federation is also given a hearty meed of praise. The Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

"If there have been any lingering doubts about the vitality of the reform movement in Chicago they should be completely dispelled by the returns in the aldermanic elections. No less than three-fourths of the successful candidates are men who have either made a creditable record in the council already or who have such a standing in the community that it is a reasonable presumption that they will work for the public interest.

"They will combine with the better element among the holdover aldermen to make a strong majority which can control legislation absolutely. As a result, therefore, of six or seven years of hard, persistent fighting the situation is such that the city will come through a critical period of its history with the rights of its people carefully conserved. A raid for boodle on the renewal of the street-railway franchises, which would have been certain with a council of the old type, is now impossible. There is the pledge of character against it and the specific pledge which the aldermen have signed. They have given a satisfactory bond on the franchise question which they dare not break and which is strictly in accord with public sentiment. They have also agreed to a non-partizan organization of the council, and to do what in them lies to put the administration of the city's affairs on a good business basis."

A vote of 124,000 to 19,000 was cast in favor of municipal ownership of gas and electric-light plants, and a vote of 125,000 to 26,000 for municipal ownership and operation of the street-railways; but the vote appears to have been merely an expression of opinion, and not mandatory.

VIRGINIA'S SUFFRAGE PLAN.

IT is frankly admitted by the Virginia papers that the suffrage plan in the new state constitution is intended to bar most of the negroes from the polls, while admitting as many of the whites as possible. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that "it is not as severely restrictive of the negro vote as many of the representatives of the black belt wished," but that "so far as the white voters of the State are concerned, few of them have anything to fear from the proposed suffrage article," for "their interests are well cared for," and "with few exceptions those who are now voters may have their names transferred to the new lists." The Richmond *Times*, too, says that "the idea has been to eliminate objectionable negro voters from our politics without violating the fifteenth amendment to the federal Constitution."

The plan, which has been adopted by the constitutional convention, and which will either become law by proclamation, or await ratification at the polls, gives the ballot to four classes of citizens: First, to all who "have served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States or the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States"; second, to their sons; third, to any citizen who has paid, during the year previous to registration, one dollar in property taxes; fourth, to any citizen who can read any section of the Constitution and "give a reasonable explanation" of it, or who "shall be able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the officers of registration." This last is the much-discussed "understanding clause," whose critics believe that it will be used to admit ignorant whites to the ballot, and bar out ignorant blacks, at the pleasure of the registration officers. The above provisions remain in force only until January 1, 1904, but those who register under them before that date "remain permanently enrolled as electors." After January 1, 1904, all new voters must have paid their poll taxes, and, unless blind or otherwise physically disqualified, each must "make application for registration in his own handwriting." This is considered an educational qualification, and will be required of all voters, white and black, after the end of next year.

The understanding clause is considered objectionable by the

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Richmond *Times* because it "has become a synonym for fraud." Says *The Times:*

"We detest the very name 'understanding clause.' It is offensive to our ears to hear it; it is offensive to our eyes when we see it in print. It is a distress to *The Times* that this detestable measure is to be incorporated into the organic laws of the State. But *The Times* does not claim to be greater or better than the true and noble members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, who, like *The Times*, stood out as long as they could against this device, and if they have finally concluded that a temporary measure of this character is necessary to tide us over a critical period, so *The Times* has determined to stand with them and accept the compromise."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says, however:

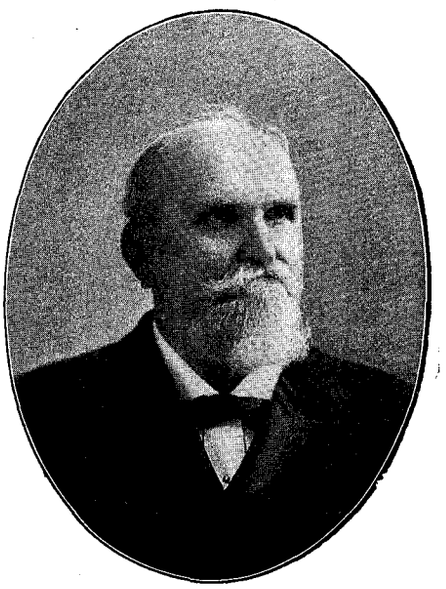
"It is claimed in Mississippi that the understanding clause has been always fairly and justly administered and not used as a trick to let in white voters and keep out negroes; and this claim has never been disproved or even seriously challenged. The test, if honestly administered, is a good one for the suffrage. A citizen who can pass muster on the Constitution and explain its principles is likely to be a good voter, even if he is somewhat deficient in his schooling."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) remarks sarcastically that the Southern States "abolish the negro, but they howl when anybody hints that the representation, based upon the negro, which they fraudulently hold and use, shall be taken away from them, and the Constitution of the United States be put in operation in them, as it is in the rest of the country."

DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

THE man who managed Mr. Bryan's two campaigns for the Presidency has met similar fortune in his campaign for another term as Senator from Arkansas, and not all the papers of his party regret it. The Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that Senator Jones "ought to have retired long ago," and now that he has been defeated in his candidacy for return to the Senate, it believes that it would be gratifying to the party "if he would lay himself aside." In Arkansas the people manifest their choice of a Senator at the polls, the legislature afterward ratifying the popular choice by formal vote, and in the present popular election ex-Governor James P. Clarke has defeated the Democratic national chairman. Mr. Jones probably "would not have been reappointed chairman of the Democratic national committee if he had been reelected as Senator," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), for it was a "position which he was preposterously unequal to fill." The Democratic leader and manager "should be very nearly everything which Chairman Jones was not," adds the same paper, and the only good word it has for him is that "he meant well." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) says:

"Why a great party should select such a man as James K. Jones for the chairmanship of its national committee must remain to most people an unsolved question. Perhaps the error of his selection was made with a view of harmonizing it with various others which were made under the malign influence of an evil star which rose over the party. The Republicans were delighted with Jones as chairman of the Democratic committee, and it was enough to make a Democrat swear to see the games and schemes they played on him and to hear the jokes they cracked at the expense of Jones and the party which he represented. Mark Hanna and other Republican leaders will sincerely regret to see Jones retire from the national chairmanship. His retirement from the Senate will be no loss to the Democratic party."

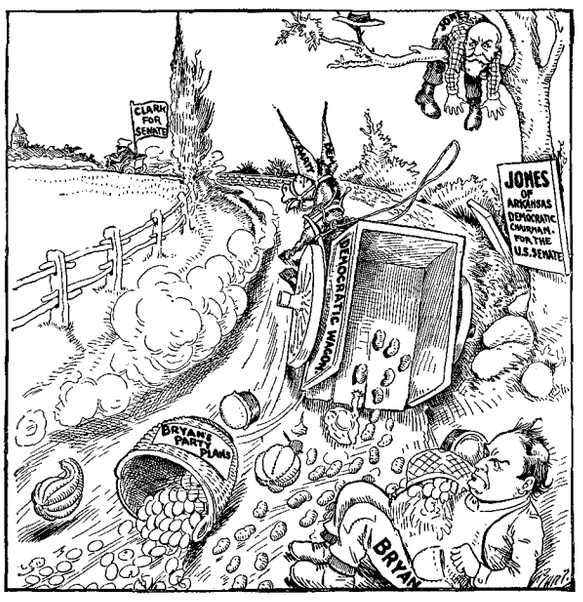


SENATOR JAMES K. JONES.

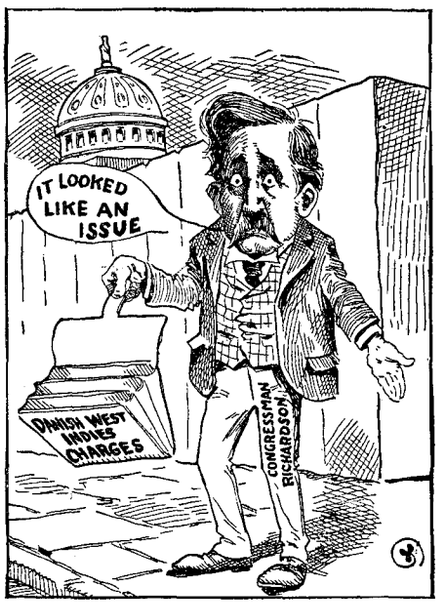
But, on the other hand, his defeat is regretted by the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) and the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.), which pay tributes to his ability and honesty. It is reported that he may retain the chairmanship of the national committee. The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), too, declares that "many thousands of national Democrats would be pained to part with the active services of Senator Jones," and it goes on to say:

"The fact that the party did not succeed in either campaign can not be accounted for by any criticism of the labors, methods, and conduct of Senator Jones. He stood to the guns of Democracy with unflinching courage, carried the banner bravely in every assault upon the party of money and monopoly, and went down in each defeat with his plume untarnished and unbent in abject surrender.

"In his retirement to private life he will carry with him the gratitude and sincerest esteem of millions of Democrats who followed him faithfully as a leader *sans peur et sans reproche.*"



WHERE WORDS FAIL.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



APRIL FOOL.
Mr. Richardson finds there is nothing in it.
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

DEMOCRATIC DISAPPOINTMENTS IN CARICATURE.

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ENGLAND NOT BEING AMERICANIZED.

"WE are none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us," is a saying that occurs to Mr. Herbert W. Horwill as he hears all the present-day talk about the "Americanization of the world" in general, and England in particular. "To make a splash," he more than hints, is not "the same thing as to swim," and he takes a more humorous than serious view of our idea that we are making a commercial invasion of Britain. Mr. Horwill, who is an English literary man sojourning in New York, admits (in *The Forum*) that the British are using American products, but he compares our jubilation to the rejoicing, three centuries ago, "when there spread along the banks of the James River the pleasing rumor that a taste for tobacco and for potatoes had been acquired across the ocean." London abounds in restaurants with French *menus* and shops with French *modes*, but nobody claims that England is being Gallicized. So, too, "the marriages of a few peers, out of a total of nearly six hundred, to republican wives do not mean the approximation of the English peerage to American political institutions any more than similar alliances with London actresses imply that the House of Lords has become an annex of the Gaiety Theater." Mr. Horwill goes on:

"Undoubtedly there is just now in England a great sale for American products. It is only natural that the English customer should profit by his opportunity. By the kindness of American protectionists the Londoner is able to buy such goods at a less price than that at which they are sold in New York, and he would be foolish indeed if he did not take advantage of this generosity. The American tourist, too, rejoices in the sudden expansion of the purchasing power of his money. To the American lady, in particular, every tempting article displayed in an English shop-window appears in the light of a bargain: hence the popular English notion that the average American is a person accustomed to lavish expenditure. But what has all this to do with the Americanization of England? If American enterprise succeeds in causing soda-drinks and ice-cream to be regarded as necessities of life in English summers, the result will be the creation of a new habit among English people and will therefore be, in that degree, a distinct instance of Americanization. But purchases of American shoes are open to no such interpretation. It was usual in England to wear shoes before the first approach of the American invaders, and the practise will be continued after their retreat. If English people get their shoes from Lynn instead of from Northampton, they are no more Americanized thereby than they are Orientalized by getting their tin from the Straits Settlements instead of from Cornwall.

"Some of my readers will probably have been surprised at my suggestion, in the previous paragraph, that the present commercial successes of American exporters may not be permanent. On this side of the Atlantic such a possibility is not considered seriously. It is universally assumed that to make a splash is the same thing as to swim. But let us observe what has happened even during these last five years of intense effort. Let us take the cycle trade, for instance. Every English cyclist remembers the great boom in American bicycles about three years ago. Thousands upon thousands of them were unloaded upon the English market. They were advertised with the utmost ingenuity, their merits were expounded by smart agents, and their cheapness attracted purchasers all over the kingdom. There was an unrivaled opportunity for an immense trade, as the English manufacturers were just then feeling the calamitous results of the Hooly policy and had a hard struggle to exist. But where is that cycle trade now? Scarcely any one in England rides an American bicycle to-day. At the London shows last December, where hundreds of British firms were represented, there were not on view half a dozen makes of bicycles from all foreign countries put together. The English manufacturers have completely recovered their trade, and it is a very large one; for, altho the cycle 'craze' has died away, bicycles are in much more general use in England than in America, both for pleasure and for business. It can not be said in this case, at any rate, that American products did not receive a fair trial.

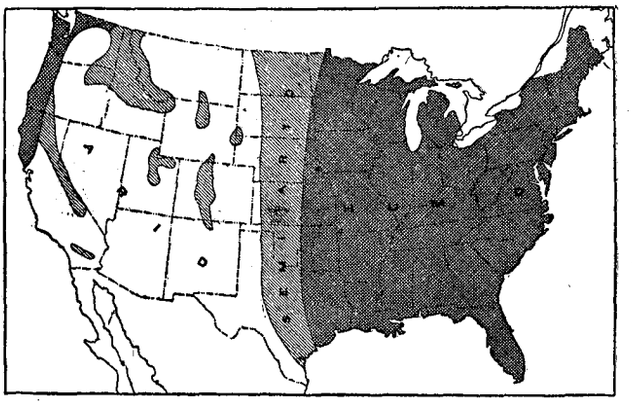
"A similar experience will befall American manufaeturers of other kinds of goods until they learn to comply with the English prejudice in favor of strength and finish."

Mr. Horwill has no wish "to deny that America has had, and is having, an important influence on English affairs"; but he avers that "the same thing might be said of every other civilized nation under the sun." He adds:

"The progress of invention during the nineteenth century, by increasing the facilities of communication, has increased the opportunities of every country for becoming acquainted with the best thought and action of every other. We are seeing the fulfilment of the ancient prediction that 'Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.' There is now such frequent intercourse between Europe and America, between Europe and its colonies, and between the various peoples of Europe itself that it is possible, as never before, for foreign experience to be utilized for the benefit of reform and progress at home. No one will doubt that in this interchange of ideas America is contributing her fair share, particularly by the stimulating example of the vigor and industry which she has thrown into the task of exploiting the resources of a vast territory. But the time has not yet come, tho many of her sons seem to regard it as already arrived, when Columbia may assume the chair of professor of everything to the world at large."

RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

LORD BYRON, who had the reputation of caring more for some other liquids than for water, remarks, nevertheless, in "Don Juan" that "till taught by pain, men really know not what good water's worth," and warns the reader that in a parching desert "you'd wish yourself where Truth is—in a well." In our Western country the settler is finding that he can do still better—he can bring the well to the desert. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, says, in *The World's Work*: "The sterile and hopeless-looking soil of the desert,



MAP OF HUMID, SEMI-ARID, AND ARID REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

when artificially watered, is apparently more fertile than that region where rainfall is abundant. There is no nobler spectacle than a dreary waste converted into an emerald oasis by water artificially applied, and in the desert may be seen some of the most profitable and skilful agriculture in the world. The wheat-fields of Utah and Sonora, the great cotton-farms of Coahuila, the alfalfa valleys of the Rio Grande, and the orchards of California are all inspiriting examples. The transformation made in the desert where irrigation has been possible is marvelous, and in one instance—in southern California—has resulted in the development of communities of great wealth and culture, where the ideals of perfect conditions for existence are as nearly attained as possible."

Mr. Frederick Haynes Newell, who has been continuously engaged for the last twelve years in conducting investigations of the extent to which the arid regions can be reclaimed by irrigation, ascertaining the cost and capacity of reservoirs, measuring

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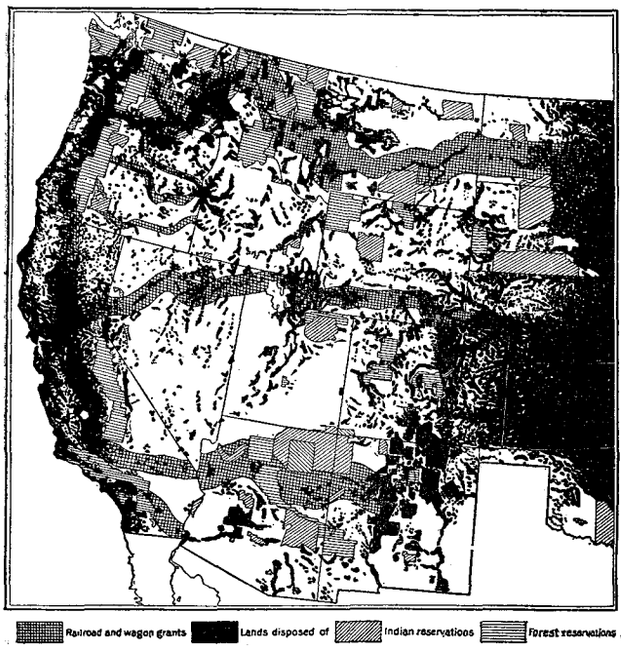
the flow of rivers useful for power, irrigation, and other industrial purposes, and mapping the artesian or underground waters, has just written an exhaustive book on the subject. He says:

"One-third of the whole United States, exclusive of Alaska and outlying possessions, consists of vacant public land. One of the greatest economic questions before our people is that relating to the utilization of this vast area, much of which has a rich soil and under good management is capable of sustaining a large population; while, if neglected, there will continue to be only widely separated ranches and nomadic herdsmen. As the control of the vacant public lands is now tending, these areas are not being made available for the creation of the largest number of homes.

"This matter is one not merely of local interest to the West, but is of even greater concern to the East, and to all who are dependent upon the manufacturing and transporting interests, as well as to the farmers who supply all of these workers with food. The widening of settlement in the West means a rapidly increasing market for goods manufactured in the East and transported to the West. With more people engaged in making the finished articles and carrying them to the West, there comes a larger and larger demand for agricultural products, especially those raised near the manufacturing centers. In short, the prosperity of the whole country follows the upbuilding of any considerable portion."



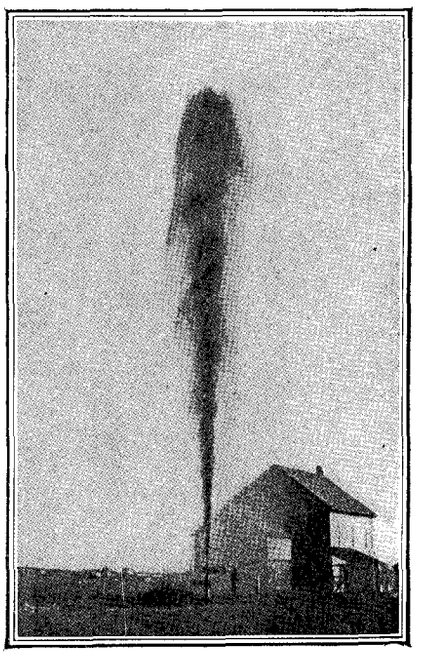
MAP OF VACANT PUBLIC LAND.

It is reckoned that by irrigation land enough can be reclaimed to provide food and homes for a population greater than that of our whole country to-day. All the irrigation that can be done by the small means at the command of private individuals, however, is now in operation, and the further reclamation of the arid lands must be undertaken by the Government. Says Mr. Newell:

"In comparison with such a possible development every other project or public work which the Government is asked to undertake seems indeed insignificant. The dead and profitless deserts need only the magic touch of water to make arable lands that will afford farms and homes for the surplus people of our overcrowded Eastern cities, and for that endless procession of home-seekers filing through Castle Garden.

"The national Government, the owner of these arid lands, is the only power competent to carry this mighty enterprise to a successful conclusion, to divide the reclaimed lands into small farms for actual settlers and home-builders only, and to provide water for the settlers at a price sufficient merely to reimburse the cost of the work.

"When the plans for irrigation suggested by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock are carried out, every section of this country will be benefited. The East and Middle West will find in that regenerated empire a market for machinery and manufactured products of every description; the South will find ready sale for the fabrics of her cotton-looms; while the farmers of the reclaimed regions will send the cereal products of their acres across the Pacific to the swarming millions of the Orient."



WELL AT WOONSOCKET, SOUTH DAKOTA, THROWING A 3-INCH STREAM TO A HEIGHT OF 97 FEET.

The Homeseeker and Investor (Chicago) says:

"Eastern opponents of government aid to irrigation projects seem to labor under the mistake of thinking that the supporters of irrigation contemplate a raid on the national treasury. It is feared in some quarters that vast sums of money, not otherwise appropriated, are to be drawn out for improvements that are in certain respects local in character; that the reclamation of arid lands is to be made a public enterprise similar to the improvement of rivers and harbors, and paid for out of the general fund.

"It is unnecessary at this time to determine whether the irrigation of desert areas is not work quite as much of a national public character as the innumerable river and harbor improvements that are now undertaken by the general Government. The matter now under discussion is the bill before Congress which proposes to appropriate the receipts from the sale of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid districts in those States and Territories. In other words, money realized from Government property in the West is to be used in improving that property.

"Senator Hansbrough cleared up the matter in his speech. He

"GO AWAY BACK IN THE REAR. WHEN YOUR COUSIN GETS ALL HE WANTS, WE'LL CONSIDER YOUR CASE.
—*The Omaha World-Herald.*

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showed that, in a sense, the sections benefited would pay for the improvements; that it was a measure affecting one-third of the States and Territories of the Union, and that in thirty years at least 40,000,000 acres of desert land would be redeemed and brought under cultivation. The project is worthy of consideration for the reason that it contemplates a great public improvement without dipping into the national treasury in a way that has been done heretofore to meet the expenses of nearly all important public works."

A SILVER CURRENCY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

THE plan of the Senate subcommittee on the Philippines to issue a silver currency in the archipelago does not receive much support from the press of either party. The committee has recommended a special coin, containing about the same quantity of silver as the Mexican dollar, to be maintained at a gold value of fifty cents. The independent papers seem a unit against the plan, and some of the Democratic press are outspoken in their opposition. For instance, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says:

"Consistency with past declarations regarding silver and its coinage into 'fifty-cent' dollars does not deter the Republicans from going boldly into this new-fangled scheme. They want to win the coming elections and they are especially anxious to recover lost ground in the West. This tub to the silver whale they believe is their last and best chance to those ends.

"What the Democrats will do concerning this strange play by the Republicans can not now be foretold, but we may be sure that it will not get through the gantlet of their criticism without full and clarifying exposure."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the strongest silver paper of the Middle West, thinks the adoption of a silver currency will cause "an embarrassment of commerce and possibly shortage of money when legal tender is needed," and continues:

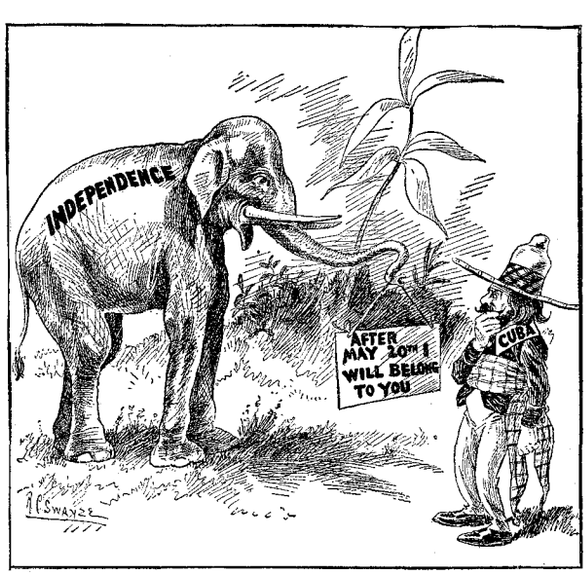
"Moreover, it will prove an obstacle to commerce with this country to have a different sort of coin there, issued by the United States and bearing the impress of sovereignty of the United States, yet measured by a standard differing from that which measures the other coins of the United States. The Philippine dollar will be larger than ours, and of greater intrinsic value, but will have a money value of only about one-half of ours. This is an absurdity that we can hardly afford to put into operation."

The Republican press seem to be divided in their opinions. The New York *Press* (Rep.) thinks that the Bryanism as shown in the Senate's currency plan "will be put out of business so far as it concerns the Philippine currency" by sound provision made by the House. The New York *Financier* thinks it "would have a tendency to reopen the silver question to an extent which might have a disturbing influence upon our currency situation," and adds:

"In view of the fact that Japan and the United States have, as above noted, failed in their efforts to provide a substitute for the Mexican dollar in the Far East, tho this substitute had greater value, it would seem unwise for this Government now to undertake to repeat its costly experimentation of 1873, and to provide a new coin in the expectation of its replacing the Mexican, even tho this new coin should compare favorably, as regards weight, uniformity, and workmanship, with the Mexican. The Filipinos who handle money are apparently satisfied with the coin which they have used for so long a time, and many of them, as well as the Chinese, are attached to the Spanish coins, and especially the now demonetized Ferdinand Carolus piaster, tho it weighs only 413.76 grains. In order to make the proposed American-Filipino dollar popular, limited legal-tender privileges might have to be imparted to it, otherwise it would circulate wholly on the basis of its bullion value, as is intended by the proposed law, and be accepted at this valuation in all commercial transactions as is the Mexican coin. The Chinese would be likely to 'chop' the new dollar as freely as they did the United States and the Japan trade-dollars, and as they have done the Mexican. Mutilation of the coin would make it valuable only for bullion, and this would destroy any legal-tender quality that might be imparted to it. In order to provide for the coinage of the new dollar, the mintage facilities in Manila would have to be improved and the metal provided for supplies of the mint unless coinage should be conducted in the United States. This would add greatly to the cost of the experiment."

The Louisville *Post* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "it will help to restore the silver States to allegiance to the Republican party, and pile a few more clods on the grave of Mr. Bryan's pet issue." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) says it "is a very sensible thing to do; but the doing of it ought not to be postponed for two or three years." The Western mining States seem to be in favor of the plan. The Denver *Republican* (Silver Rep.) thinks the use of silver as money "will increase the use of silver dollars in the Far East, and affect the price of the metal all over the world." The Salt Lake *Telegram* says:

"We hope the measure may go through. This country does not want to imitate the insane mistake of England in putting



FACING A BIG RESPONSIBILITY.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

UNCLE SAM: "Now look out, this is where I let go."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

CARTOON IDEAS OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

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India on a gold basis. The Orientals know nothing about gold and do not need to. Plenty of silver will spell prosperity for the Philippines, will make a market for the product of American mines, and leave us our gold volume for home uses. We have occasion for every dollar's worth of it within the United States."

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE RHODES WILL.

THE new kind of education that is to be brought about by using an old institution in a new way, as provided for in the will of Cecil Rhodes, has stirred up a vast deal of comment on this side of the water. Unlike most educational gifts, scholarship is not its main purpose, and, indeed, seems to have been little considered. "Serious students who go abroad," notes the New York *World*, "practically always seek the German universities," but the beneficiaries of the Rhodes scholarships are to go to Oxford. Thither will go five students from Germany, a larger number, probably, from the British colonies, and nearly a hundred from the United States—two from each State and Territory. The students are to be chosen on the basis of scholarship, love of outdoor sports, manly qualities, and moral character, the latter to include the quality of leadership; and his hope was that this intermingling of British, German, and American youth will in time lead to such "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States" as "will secure the peace of the world." Each student is to receive $1,500 a year for three years, a sum that is expected to be sufficient to pay all the expenses of the college year.

Mr. Rhodes's scheme "shows, to begin with," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "the confidence of a very shrewd and absolutely unsentimental promoter of vast financial schemes, in what is usually regarded as a dilettante and ultra-academic education," and the New York *Tribune* recalls that Rhodes once had a similar plan for "a great South African university, which should receive young men from the Cape, from Natal, from Rhodesia, from the Transvaal, and from the Orange State, and by educating them together should inspire them with a community of thought and thus powerfully conduce to the harmony and unification of South Africa." "Others have given more" for educational plans, remarks the Pittsburg *Gazette*, "but the bequest of the colossus is the only one looking to international unity—the only one with a distinctly political aim and purpose, tho using for its accomplishment the same means as are used by the others for human good."

Yet some objections are heard. The idea "seems somewhat visionary," thinks the Pittsburg *Post*, and the New York *American and Journal* says: "Cecil Rhodes's will shows his noble side, but the world is not to be revolutionized nor the stream of its political and economic tendencies to be deeply affected by college scholarships." "No one man, however influential, resourceful, and opulent, can contribute very much to the 'good understanding' of nations," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and it adds that "the tides in the affairs of men sometimes run much too strongly toward international misunderstandings for the collective efforts of all peaceably disposed persons to stay or sensibly moderate." It occurs to the Philadelphia *Press* and the New York *Times* that Mr. Rhodes might have furthered his purpose still more by providing for the bringing of English, German, Australian, and South African youth to American universities, and they ask what American of great fortune will supply this lack.

Seamen's Opinion of the Ship Subsidy.—Many persons may believe that the seamen of the United States approve of the ship subsidy bill, but the impression that *The Coast Seamen's Journal* gives is that those on the Pacific coast are against it. This journal is published weekly in San Francisco by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Commenting on the passing of the bill by the Senate, it ironically congratulates that branch, but it hardly knows "whether upon its indifference to public sentiment or upon its subserviency to political policy." It adds:

"The overshadowing point is that the highest legislative body of the country has been hoodwinked or dragooned into the adoption of a measure which throughout its long course has been emphatically condemned, the more strongly the better it has been known, by almost every element of press and public. The only elements that have ever favored it are those which stood to profit immediately by it and a few papers afflicted with protection mania."

"Upon what meat doth this our Senate feed, that it hath grown so great in its contempt for the country?" the same paper asks. It seems wrought up over two facts: first, that the statement of purpose, in the original subsidy bill, to "provide seamen for government use when necessary," was changed in the Frye subsidy bill to "To provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign countries, and the common defense, to promote commerce and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries"; and, secondly, over the defeat of the amendment to employ Americans in preference to Chinese in the Pacific trade:

"The final action of the Senate was a fitting climax to a long course of bald-headed humbug. However, the ship subsidy bill is not yet law. It has another river to cross. Before it gets through the hands of the gentlemen in the other wing there will be a good deal more said on the subject."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GENERAL MA didn't prove as good a fighter as some members of the mothers' congress.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

IF General Miles thinks so highly of his pacification plan, he might try it on the War Department.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

GENERAL MILES is a grandpa, but he certainly doesn't show the characteristics of the foxy variety.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IT would seem that General Miles might have an opportunity to try his pacification plan on that new grandson.—*The Washington Post.*

THERE are no foreigners in Oklahoma, altho the Indian is beginning to be looked upon as a kind of alien.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT has long been suspected that there was something rotten in Denmark, but it was not supposed to be Christmas.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE man who borrows money borrows trouble. The man who lends money doesn't need to borrow trouble.—*The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.*

"WHEN I last saw Binks he was hustling after a political job." "He must have got it now, for you never see him hustling any more."—*The Baltimore Herald.*

POSSIBLY his residence in a barn may inspire Mr. Bryan with more confidence in the stable character of the Government.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is hinted in London that the object of Field-Marshal Wolseley's visit to South Africa is to inform the Boers that war is over.—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

SO King Edward has revived the custom of snuff-taking. King Edward is given to reviving obsolete customs. Another custom which is fast becoming obsolete, and which he is particularly interested in keeping alive, is the king custom.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT is reported on reliable authority that the Amalgamated Association of Bulgarian Brigands has petitioned the Sublime Porte for a subsidy. There is nothing new, of course, in the arguments advanced. The petition sets forth the number of men employed, the high rate of wages, and the consequent high standard of living, and the amount of business done, which shows a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of any preceding year. It is pointed out, however, that this phenomenal prosperity, now the wonder of the world, can not continue without government aid. Without a subsidy, it is claimed, the Bulgarian brigand must quickly sink to the level of the pauper brigands of Greece and Sicily. The attention of the Sublime Porte is also called to the fact that the money earned in this industry remains in the country and is spent to develop the home market. In this respect it differs radically from the money, if any, used to pay creditors, which is at once sent abroad. It is even suggested that if the subsidy were made large enough the Bulgarian brigands might be able to live on it in comfort without robbing any foreign travelers at all, thereby increasing the popularity of Bulgaria among tourists and relieving the Sublime Porte from the possibility of grave international complications. The Sultan is said to have received the Bulgarian deputation graciously and expressed his regret that, in the present state of Turkish finances, there would be nothing doing.—*Puck.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A MOVEMENT TO DEVELOP SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

AT a convention of Southern men held recently in Charleston, S. C., a movement was inaugurated to establish a vast book manufactory and publishing house in the South. A general committee on organization was appointed, consisting of several of the foremost men of each Southern State. Atlanta was chosen as provisional headquarters, and the city in which the factories and corporation will be established will be decided upon later. The capital is limited to $5,000,000, and operations are to begin when ten per cent. is paid in. Each State will have a director upon the board, and it is hoped to unite a strong body of business men and educators. William C. Chase, chairman of the general committee on organization, is quoted as follows in the Atlanta *Journal:*

"No private concern can possibly cope with the present conditions. The sole hope of successful competition rests in the establishment of an enterprise owned and controlled by the general public, whose interests it is necessarily formed to protect and improve.

"Southern men will no longer delegate the molding of thought and education to those who have for fifty years persistently, even cruelly, ignored the desires and interests of Southern people. During all of these years, in which these concerns have been callous to appeals and threats alike, the South has suffered injuries that are beyond possible excuse or pardon. Millions of money have been taken for books that were often offensive to the people.

"The South has advanced as no other section of the Union in the development of her material resources, but by neglecting her mental resources and failing to encourage the abilities of her people, she has lost fully fifty years of advantage; and instead of controlling the forces of literature and learning in America as she did fifty years ago, she is looked upon to-day as the weakest portion of the Union; and finds herself, as to education, etc., the object of charitable concern of other sections of the Union, and is paying dearly and bitterly the tribute of her prodigality. These are plain words, but the situation demands blunt facts.

"In the direct matter of text-books for schools, the South is in bondage, practically. The present generation is, if anything, more servile to text-books than its predecessor. The books used relate so little of the South that, like unlettered races, our real story is mere tradition, handed down from father to son and mother to daughter.

"One of the leading statisticians of the South has asserted that we have to-day one hundred capable writers in the South to one a half a century ago; and as we guided the national thought at that period, could our writers of the present find recognition, through some great publishing house, we would again enjoy the envied prestige.

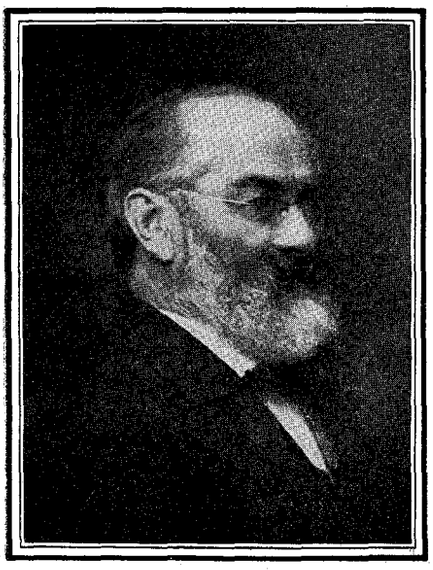
"The literary lethargy existing in the South, and the pitiable lack of appreciation of the efforts of Southern writers, is due to the fact that the manufacturing and publishing of books are almost entirely controlled by concerns outside of the South. These concerns accept only such manuscripts as commercially and, worse still, politically, conform to their views.

"The South has produced over 10,000 writers, orators, and statesmen, physicians, divines, artists, musicians, lawyers, inventors, financiers, and other men and women of conspicuous talent, ability, and genius; but we seek in vain to find any considerable number of them included in the list of eminent Americans in any line of achievement. The persistence in ignoring the South by the publishers in common merits the rebuke of the entire country, and that it will be properly dealt with there can be no doubt.

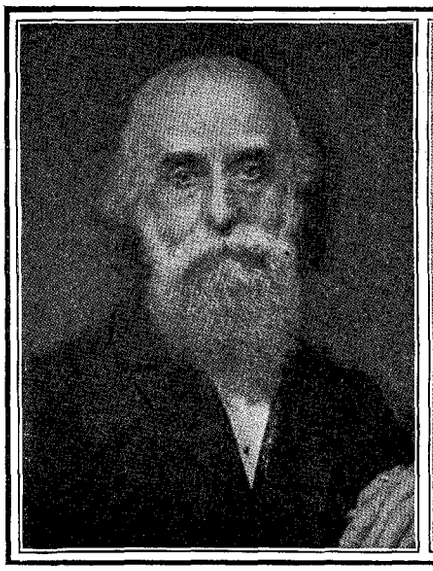
"Fifty years of Southern effort will now take the place of the lost half-century marked by idleness, and worse—neglect. In 1950 those who are so fortunate as to live in the South will enjoy the distinction of possessing a literary and educational excellence equal to the superlative of any people on the globe. All lands will be honored to have in their homes and schools books written and published in the South. Compare such a brilliant gratification to the gloom of to-day."

The plan outlined is not viewed with approval by the Northern press. The New York *Sun* thinks that "the consequence would be that Southern literature would suffer in the general esteem, rather than be benefited, by the attempt at artificial stimulation. A literature must grow of itself; it can not be forced by hot-house methods." The New York *Times Saturday Review* declares that the whole enterprise is a typical illustration of "provincialism." "There is no such thing as 'Southern literature,'" it says:

"There are Southern writers who have taken Southern subjects and produced literature. But, just in proportion to the success with which they have treated them, their works transcend local limitations and become part of the literature of the English language. As a matter of fact, writers of Southern birth or residence, who have taken their themes from their surroundings, have been, during the last generation, among the most important contributors to American literature. But we gravely doubt whether any of these will be found on the 'list' of the Southern publishing company. We can not imagine that Mr. Cable, or Mr. Page, or Miss Murfree, or Miss Johnston, to



WILLIAM HAYES WARD,
Editor of *The Independent.*



LYMAN ABBOTT,

HAMILTON W. MABIE,
Editors of *The Outlook.*

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—IV. THE INDEPENDENT AND THE OUTLOOK.

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name the latest recruit to their ranks, or even Mr. Harris, to name a writer who happens to live in Atlanta, would care to narrow their field or their pretensions by publishing in circumstances which would seem to constitute an appeal to readers on the ground of a local patriotism rather than of literary merit. It has been observed in world's fairs that no exhibitrix will allow her products to be exposed in the 'Woman's Building,' provided she can get them exhibited anywhere else, where they will be entered in a wider competition, and held subject to more general standards. Similarly, we should not expect a writer to desire to be published and 'encouraged' as a 'Southern' writer unless it were because otherwise he could not get himself published at all. This disinclination, if it exists, is not auspicious for the pecuniary, any more than for the literary, success of a 'Southern Publishing Company.'"

EDMUND GOSSE'S ESTIMATE OF VICTOR HUGO.

VICTOR HUGO died on May 22, 1885, and the elaborate and impressive celebrations in Paris a few weeks ago were held, as all the world knows, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Edmund Gosse, however, the eminent English critic, suggests that it is hardly appropriate to "speak of any one as dead until his voice is silent," and he declares that to him at least this centenary seemed to mark the solemn funeral, at the age of one hundred years, of Victor Hugo. Every year since 1885, he observes, "the ghost of Hugo has published a thick new volume in prose and verse," and only with the last book of poems, completing his posthumous works, can it be said that the existence of this writer, as a living force, has ceased. Mr. Gosse (writing in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, April) continues as follows:

"To the nineteenth century in France he [Victor Hugo] was what Voltaire had been to the eighteenth. That is to say, an absolutely momentous power, extending so far in so many directions as to pass outside the bounds of convenient definition. To ask whether Hugo had any influence on letters in his own country is like asking whether, if the Atlantic Ocean were let into the Great Sahara, it would have any influence there. In the first place, he was original to a quite extraordinary degree. It is difficult to point to any modern writer, at least any writer of the last two centuries, who owes so little to preceding forms of expression as Hugo does. He cultivated a sort of graceful fealty to Vergil, which was rather like the tribute of a dish of fruit which some great chieftain may think it courteous to send once a year to a nominal head of his clan; but, as a matter of fact, Victor Hugo owed little or nothing to Vergil. In his own country he had been preceded in his revolution against the prevailing languor of poetry by Chateaubriand, by Lamartine, by Vigny; but when the moment came and the age was ripe, it was the trumpet-note of Hugo's celebrated formula, and not the voices of his elders, that broke down the walls of the classical Jericho. . . . . .

"There are many reasons, which even an Anglo-Saxon can appreciate, for the amazing vogue of Hugo. He has had thousands of imitators, but not one of them has contrived to give anything of the Hugonian impression of life in its fulness. Hugo sees everything enormous and distended, exuberant and colossal, but he preserves alongside of this dangerous tendency a sense of harmony, almost of logic, which prevents it from being too obviously preposterous. We are prepared to laugh, but something makes us grow serious as we listen; the smile dies away and we kindle with admiration, terror, and joy. It is the evidence of splendid vitality which carries us on, which drags us unwillingly in the train of Victor Hugo, which induces us to throw up our hands and resign ourselves to this tremendous and astounding tide of energy. If he seemed to force the note, or, as people say, 'worked himself up,' we could easily turn from him with a smile, with a shrug. But that is impossible. The spontaneity of the man is irresistible. The fountain of his song leaps and gushes and flows forth in all directions; we can but sail upon it. It takes us out of sight of shore, it tosses us on that luminous and buoyant ocean which is the personal genius of Victor Hugo. This extraordinary amplification of everything—in which the pig becomes a rhinoceros, the lizard a crocodile, and the breeze a simoon—was noted as early as 1826 by Sainte-Beuve as a danger to Hugo. But it really proved to be one of the most useful and the most predominant of his characteristics, and of immense advantage to his influence."

Not the least part of the literary achievement of Victor Hugo, Mr. Gosse declares, were his lyrics, written while he was still young, "some of the most refined that were ever composed, so

AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF VICTOR HUGO.

This portrait of Victor Hugo is interesting because it shows him at the zenith of his fame and creative power. It is a remarkably fine example of the art of photography in the years of its infancy, being taken in 1853 during the poet's exile in Jersey.

human and sweet, so melodious and simple, that the eyes fill with tears of pleasure to read them." He adds:

"I think that the ordinary reader of Hugo, even in France, has a little forgotten what manner of singer he was from 1830 to 1840, and how great a part of his influence was built up upon his devotion to beauty, upon the intoxication of his exquisite and unobtrusive melodies. He went much farther than this; he became one of the wonders of the age. He grew to possess such sovereign power over language that Shakespeare alone was his equal in the transfiguration of images and the processional pomp of metaphors. He reached such a point of mastery over the abstract idea that he realized the gift of Mephistopheles to Faust, and every thought, every aspect of mortality, appeared to him at will clothed as a concrete object with color and light and form. After the downfall of the empire—and even for some years before it—Hugo became an accredited seer, a sort of unofficial Ezekiel or unattached Isaiah. But he never, or seldom, regained those 'wood notes wild' which had thrilled his earliest admirers with ecstasy, and from which all that is most truly poetical in the literature of France for the last seventy years is lineally descended."

In view of the wonderful influence of Hugo over French literature, it may seem strange that he has made so little impression upon English and American poetry and prose. "Heine, Tolstoy, and Ibsen," Mr. Gosse confesses, "during the same half-century, have left a far deeper impact upon Anglo-American literature than Victor Hugo." The reasons for this are given by the English critic as follows:

"The reforms which Hugo carried out between 1827 and 1835

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were momentous in France, because they were extremely needed, but they were without importance to England, because England no longer required them. The gates were closed in France; they were massive portals of solid bronze, and needed the strength of a Hercules and the vigor of a Samson to break them in. Victor Hugo rose in his giant energy, and, with a song that was like a blast on the trumpet at his lips, he advanced and battered them down. They fell, with a clangor which echoed through the whole of France and far into the neighboring Latin kingdoms. But in England, in 1830, there were no gates to batter. All the business of breaking down the classic barriers had been done thirty years earlier by Wordsworth and Coleridge. If France had produced her 'Lyrical Ballads' in 1798, she would not have required her 'Feuilles d'Automne' in 1831. If she had borne the brunt of Romantic battle under Byron in 1812, if she had endured the ecstasies of liberated song with Shelley in 1816, if the harmonious secrets of antiquity had been revealed to her in perfect form by a Keats in 1820, the feeling with which she greeted the dramas and lyrics of Hugo would have been full of admiration and joy, but not of astonishment. These books would have delighted every instructed reader, but they could not have caused a revolution."

A PLEA FOR AN "ORGANIZED" THEATER.

AT the close of a memorable journey of the Comédie Française to England in 1878, Matthew Arnold wrote a characteristic essay in which he took the view that the visit of the French company would be fruitless unless it left Englishmen with a strong desire to "organize" the theater. Brander Matthews, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University, sees the same need now as then for the "organization" of the theater in the English-speaking world, and points to the revival in England of the demand for a national theater as an evidence of renewed interest in this question. At the same time, he is far from ready to admit that there is any serious decline in the modern drama. He says (in *The North American Review*, March):

"Apparently the theater is flourishing; never were there more playhouses than there are to-day, and never were these various places of amusement more thickly thronged with playgoers, pleased with the entertainment proffered to them. There is no denying the sumptuousness, the propriety, and even the beauty of the scenery and costumes and decorations set before us on the stage nowadays. There is no doubt that we have many opportunities for observing acting which attains to a high level of technical accomplishment, even if actual inspiration and indispensable genius are as rare in the twentieth century as they have been in all its predecessors."

In the light of these facts, it may be inquired: What need is there for any modification of the situation? Why can not the stage be let alone to take care of itself? To these questions Professor Matthews replies that the serious defect in the theatrical management of to-day is that it is "governed too much by purely commercial considerations," and that dramatic art "is the only one of the arts which is compelled to pay its own way, and which is forced to make its own living under conditions which limit its exertions to what is immediately profitable." He continues:

"So long as the theater is left to the operation of the law of supply and demand, it is idle to look for a manager who will make it his business to produce plays which he knows can not be forced into a long run, and who will take pleasure in presenting the masterpieces of dramatic literature as they ought to be presented. Without a subsidy or an endowment or financial support of some kind, he could hardly hope to pay his expenses. . . . The manager has to present the kind of play which is calculated to please the largest number of possible spectators, and he will be likely to shrink from the kind of play which would appeal to a small public only, which can not be forced into a long run, and which does not lend itself to circus-methods of booming. In fact, the conditions of the theater being what they are now in New York and in London, the wonder is that the level of the stage is not lower than it is actually, and that the more intelligent playgoers ever have an opportunity to see anything other than spectacle and sensation. That we have a chance now and then to behold plays of a more delicate workmanship and of a more poetic purpose, is due partly to the courage and the liberality of certain of the managers, and partly to the honorable ambition of certain of the actors and actresses, seeking occasion for the exercise of their art in a wider range of characters."

In considering remedies for the evils of the present theatrical system, Professor Matthews takes the view that state aid, in this country at least, is neither desirable nor possible, and he cites the government building at the Chicago World's Fair as a disastrous example of government incompetency in the domain of the fine arts. Municipal endowment is open to the same objections. "No lover of the drama," says Professor Matthews, "would face with composure the prospect of a municipal theater in New York, where Tammany could turn it over to the control of some uncultured spoilsman." He adds:

"It is not by seeking government aid that the problem of the theater can be solved in the United States or in Great Britain. Those who wish to do something for the drama must rely on themselves, taking pattern by those who have been able to accomplish wonders for the elevation of music. When this decision is once reached, the question is easier of answer. What is it we really want, after all? We want to find a retort to the manager who tells us that he can not afford to attempt certain more delicate forms of dramatic art, or to present the masterpieces of the drama as they ought to be presented. We want to help this manager to accomplish that which the existing purely commercial conditions of the theater prevent him from attempting. What has to be done is to come to the aid of the drama, just as the owners of the Metropolitan Opera-House came to the aid of the opera. . . . . .

"The same problem presented itself in Vienna and in Berlin, in spite of the fact that there were state-aided theaters in both cities; and the solution discovered by the Germans is at the service of the Americans and the British. It is very simple, but it is perfectly satisfactory. A body of subscribers raises a sum of money sufficient to pay the rent of a theater, and they then turn the theater over rent-free to a manager who will pledge himself to conduct it along certain lines, and to accord certain privileges to the subscribers. The manager will try to make the theater pay him a profit, and he will try to attract the public; but it will be rather the smaller public that likes the better class of play than the larger public that is more easily pleased by sensation and by spectacle. With a subsidy equivalent to his rental, the manager would bind himself to give up the habit of unbroken runs,—the practise of acting the same play six and seven and eight times a week. He would be able to return to the earlier custom of the English-speaking theater,—that of a nightly change of bill, such as we still expect at the opera and such as we find at the Théâtre Français in Paris, at the Lessing Theater in Berlin, and at the Volkstheater in Vienna."

The promoters of such a plan as is here outlined, declares Professor Matthews, should be "practical men, taking a commonsense view and trying to improve the conditions of the actual theater." The greatest difficulty before them would be that of finding a "fit manager, who must be a man of taste, of tact, of experience, of executive ability, and of sufficient means to support the enterprise." Professor Matthews concludes:

"These suggestions may seem very commonplace; and it may be confessed at once that they are not epoch-making. They do not point toward any theatrical Utopia, nor do they promise any dramatic millennium. They propose to make an easy beginning, in the belief that the best way to get the attention and the assistance of the public-spirited is to show that an improvement is actually possible. When interest is aroused by the realization of a modest program such as is here set forth, then it will be time to be more ambitious. If the theater here outlined were successfully established in New York, and if it had proved its utility, the first step would have been taken along the right path,—at the end of which there might loom an American rival of the

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Théâtre Français. This is a prediction which one need not be afraid to make, in spite of George Eliot's remark that, 'among all forms of mistake, prophecy is the most gratuitous.'"

"WALT WHITMAN'S CHILDREN."

THE intimate personal relations of any man or woman are matters about which the outsider as a rule can know but little, and about which he instinctively feels that he has no right to inquire. At the same time, remarks Edward Carpenter, the radical English poet and essayist, "one can not help being conscious that a person's general relations to the subject of sex are an important part of his temperament, personality, and mental outfit—so important that it is difficult or perhaps impossible to get a full understanding of his character without some knowledge on this side; and one feels, for instance, that a biography which ignores it is far from complete." Going on to speak of Walt Whitman, whom he knew personally, Edward Carpenter says (in *The Reformer*, London, February):

"In the case of Whitman, whose writings deal so much, both directly and indirectly, with the subject of sex, it seems all the more natural to wish to have some general outline of the author's personal and intimate relations; and to suppose that such outline, if rightly conceived, would be helpful toward a true understanding of the poet.

"There is, however, curiously little known in this respect about Whitman's life. Every one is aware that he was never married—that is, in any formal or acknowledged way. His life after the Civil War was clouded by intermittent paralysis, bringing with it invalidism and infirmity; and of his history before his arrival in Washington, *i.e.*, prior to the age of 44 or so—the period when he would be most likely to knit up such relations—only the barest outline is known.

"'Leaves of Grass,' that extraordinary piece of self-revelation, gives us the mental attitude of the author. . . . It would not of course be reasonable to suppose that all the personal utterances, of acts done, of passions expressed, of experiences lived through, or of individuals loved—which are to be found in 'Leaves of Grass'—are to be taken as literal records of things which actually happened to the author himself. They could hardly be gathered into a single life-time. Yet one can see that they are to be taken as experiences, *either* actual or potential, for which his inner spirit was prepared—and as a record of things which he could freely accept, understand, and find place for."

At times, observes Mr. Carpenter, one can hardly avoid the conclusion in reading certain passages of Whitman's poetry that he is describing actual occurrences in his own life. "In a life so full and rich as Whitman's there must have been many intimate personal experiences, of which the world knows nothing, and will know nothing." He continues:

"He [Whitman] has himself told his friends that he had children—and in a letter to J. Addington Symonds (dated 10th August, 1890), he mentioned that he had had six. . . . . .

"On the other hand it would be a rash, and I think a wrong, conclusion to suppose that because Whitman had several children (out of the bounds of formal marriage), he was therefore a dissolute and uncontrolled person, much given to casual *liaisons* with the opposite sex. We know nothing, as I have said, of the circumstances which led to these connections, nor have we the material for passing any judgment of the kind referred to—even if we were so disposed. We know at any rate that in his later life Walt was singularly discreet, almost reserved, in his relations with women; and in that very interesting interview with Pete Doyle, which is given by Dr. Bucke in his edition of 'Calamus'—one of the best running accounts of Walt which we have—Pete says in one passage: 'I never knew a case of Walt's being bothered up by a woman. . . . Walt was too clean, he hated anything which was not clean. No trace of any kind of dissipation in him. I ought to know about him those years—we were awful close together."

In conclusion, Edward Carpenter remarks on Whitman's warm friendships for men, declaring that "in his poems we find his expressions of love toward men and toward women put practically on an equality." On this point he says:

"Whether this large attitude toward sex, this embrace which seems to reach equally to the male and the female, indicates a higher development of humanity than we are accustomed to—a type super-virile, and so far above the ordinary man and woman that it looks upon both with equal eyes; or whether it merely indicates a personal peculiarity—this and many other questions collateral to the subject I have not touched upon. It has not been my object in making these remarks to enter into any vague speculations, but rather to limit myself to a few conclusions which seemed clear and obvious and fairly demonstrable."

SCIENTIFIC PREDICTIONS IN FICTION.

MR. H. G. WELLS'S new book, "Anticipations," in which an attempt is made scientifically to prophesy the development of civilization during the next century, opens up an interesting field for speculation and has suggested to several writers the important part that fiction has played in forecasting the triumphs of science. A correspondent of the London *Pall Mall Gazette* recently called attention to "a very clear prevision of Marconi's wireless telegraphy" in a drama by Calderon, the Spanish dramatist. The passage referred to may be freely translated as follows: "They say that when two instruments are properly attuned together they communicate to each other the wind-borne echoes; touch the one instrument, and the winds excite its fellow, tho none be near it." A much closer approximation to Marconi's discovery, however, is to be found in the writings of a contemporary of Calderon, Strada, the learned Jesuit historian, whose "Prolusiones" were published in Rome in 1624. Says the London *Spectator*:

"Strada tells us how two friends carried on their correspondence 'by the help of a certain lodestone, which had such virtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, tho at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner.' Of course the modern reader sees in this a premonition of our telegraph, in which the electric impulse, propagated in the older fashion along a wire or in the new way by a simple radiation in the ether, causes a magnetic needle to move according to the signals transmitted by the sender of the message. Strada went on to describe how these two friends made a kind of 'alphabetic telegraph,' as one of the predecessors of the telephone was called,—a dial-face with the letters of the alphabet round its edge, and a needle in the midst which could be made to point to any of them at will. These correspondents saw no need for wires, or even for the simpler apparatus which Mr. Marconi requires. 'When they were some hundreds of miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend, in the mean while, saw his sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant, over cities or mountains, seas or deserts.' Even Mr. Marconi has not yet attained such simplicity as this, tho Professor Ayrton (as we lately pointed out) believes that we shall reach an even higher standard one day."

A classical instance of the novelist's "intelligent anticipation" of future scientific discoveries is afforded by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels." In the third part of that work he describes the discovery of two satellites of Mars by the Laputan astronomers. *The Spectator* comments:

"When Swift wrote, astronomy had not advanced greatly beyond Huygens's contentment with the twelve bodies—six plan-

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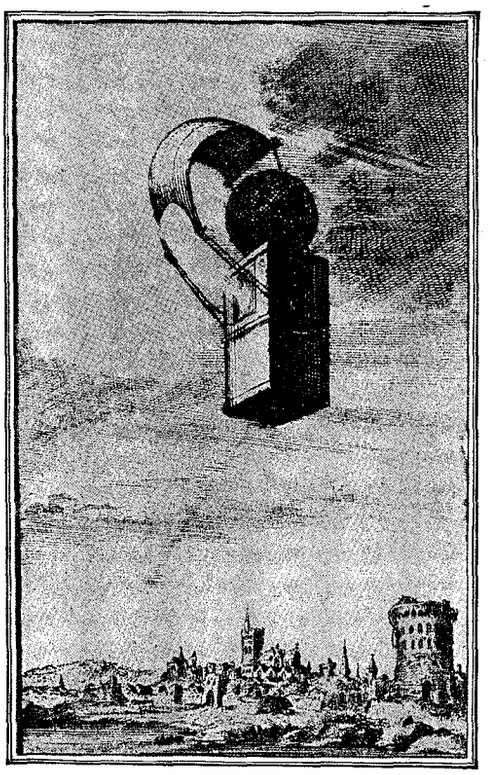
ets and six satellites—which made up the 'perfect number' of the solar system. Certainly no one suspected that Mars had moons of its own. Thus Swift made a very wild guess when he announced of the Laputan philosophers: 'They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the center of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost five; the former revolves in the space of ten hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a half.' Not only were there no grounds for the prediction of two satellites, but such an estimate of their distance from the planet was unprecedented: it was as if our moon should be within twenty thousand miles of the earth, and rise and set twice or thrice in the twenty-four hours. Nothing could be more improbable. Yet in 1877 Prof. Asaph Hall, with the great Washington equatorial, actually discovered two tiny satellites of Mars, whose distances from the planet are 1½ and 3½ diameters, whilst their periods are 7½ and 30 hours respectively. The agreement with Swift's guess is in the main so remarkable that it is hardly possible to ascribe it to mere accident; and yet these satellites are the merest points of light, which no telescope in existence before Herschel's day could possibly have shown."



BERGERAC'S ANTICIPATION OF THE BALLOON.
—*From a 17th Century Engraving.*
Courtesy of *The Era* (Philadelphia).

Many other similar anticipations are chronicled in the Philadelphia *Era* (April). We quote as follows:

"The law of gravitation was announced by Newton in the year 1685. Had it not been foreseen by Shakespeare in 1609? At all events, in 'Troilus and Cressida,' he put these lines into the mouth of Cressida:

> But the strong base and building of my love
> Is as the very center of the earth,
> Drawing all things to it.—Act iv. sc. 2.

"A contemporary of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, anticipated the modern air-cushion. In 'The Alchemist,' he makes Sir Epicure Mammon, in enumerating the pleasures to be his when in possession of the philosopher's stone, declare that

> I will have my beds blown, not stuffed;
> Down is too hard.

"In another play the same author credits the Dutch with an invention that foreshadows the Holland submarine boat:

> It is an automa, runs under water,
> With a snug nose, and has a nimble tail
> Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
> Between the coats of a ship, and sinks it straight.

"In France, Cyrano de Bergerac showed himself full of scientific prescience. The air-ship in which the hero of his 'Voyage to the Moon' (1650) made his trip to that sphere was a pretty close foreshadowing of Montgolfier's balloon, as will be seen from our illustration, made for an edition that long antedated the aeronaut.

"In the same book he clearly foreshadowed the phonograph.

"The supernatural being who acted as the hero's guide gave him for his entertainment some of the books made by the inhabitants of the moon. They were enclosed in boxes. This is what he saw and heard:

"'On opening the box I found inside a concern of metal, something like one of our watches, full of curious little springs and minute machinery. It was really a book, but a wonderful book that has no leaves or letters; a book, for the understanding of which the eyes are of no use—only the ears are necessary. When any one wishes to read, he winds up the machine with its great number of nerves of all kinds, and turns the pointer to the chapter he wishes to hear, when there comes out, as if from the mouth of a man or of an instrument of music, the distinct and various sounds which serve the Great Lunarians as the expression of language.' . . . . . .

"Among Fénelon's Fables, written in 1690 for the instruction of Louis XIV.'s grandson, is one entitled 'Voyage Supposé,' and among the supposititious marvels of which it is compact we read: 'There was no painter in all the country, but when they wished the portrait of a friend, or a picture representing some lovely landscape or other object, they put water into large basins of gold and silver, and made this water face the object they wished to paint. Very soon the water would congeal and become as the face of a mirror, where the image dwelt ineffaceably. This could be carried wherever one pleased, and gave as faithful a picture as any mirror.'"

"Is not this an anticipation of photography?"

Great men of the imaginative temperament, observes *The Era*, build better than they know; and "the world looks back and sees what they were striving for, what they were aiming at, tho they themselves knew it not, or only dimly recognized it."

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

THREE new novels—"If I were King," "In the Fog," and "The Fifth String"—win a prominent place in the book-dealers' reports for the month ending March 1. The librarians' reports show but slight change when compared with those of the preceding month. We quote the appended lists from *The World's Work* (April):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
3. The Cavalier—Cable.
4. Lazarre—Catherwood.
5. If I Were King—McCarthy.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.
7. In the Fog—Davis.
8. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
9. The Fifth String—Sousa.
10. The Eternal City—Caine.
11. Count Hannibal—Weyman.
12. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
13. A Lily of France—Mason.
14. Marietta—Crawford.
15. Graustark—McCutcheon.
16. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch—Hegan.
17. The Benefactress—Anon.
18. Cardigan—Chambers.
19. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
20. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
21. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
22. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
23. Circumstance—Mitchell.
24. Truth Dexter—McCall.
25. The Pines of Lory—Mitchell.
26. At Large—Hornung.
27. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
28. The Red Chancellor—Magay.
29. The Making of an American—Riis.
30. The Methods of Lady Walderhurst—Burnett.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Crisis—Churchill.
3. Lazarre—Catherwood.
4. The Cavalier—Cable.
5. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
6. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
7. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
8. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
9. Cardigan—Chambers.
10. The Making of an American—Riis.
11. Graustark—McCutcheon.
12. The History of Sir Richard Calmady.—Malet.
13. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
14. Up from Slavery—Washington.
15. Marietta—Crawford.
16. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
17. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
18. The Benefactress—Anon.
19. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
20. If I Were King—McCarthy.
21. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
22. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
23. The Life of J. R. Lowell—Scudder.
24. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
25. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
26. Tarry Thou till I Come—Croly.
27. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
28. The Christian—Caine.
29. The Heroines of Fiction—Howells.
30. The Octopus—Norris.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman* (April), are as follows:

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
3. Audrey—Johnson.
4. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
5. If I Were King.—McCarthy.
6. { Lazarre—Catherwood. / The Crisis—Churchill.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO PLANTS POSSESS MINDS?

THE answer to this question depends largely on definition. If we regard manifestations of mind as including all phenomena of movement adapted to environment, doubtless we may answer it in the affirmative. If we include only conscious movement, the answer must be more doubtful; yet here again we must settle on our definition of consciousness. It is certain that the movements of vegetable life are much more complex and much less accidental and mechanical than the ordinary observer thinks. It seems at time as if plants had the power of seeking what will benefit them and avoiding what will injure them, in the same way, altho not with the same freedom, as animals. Francis Darwin, son of the great naturalist, is one of the best recent authorities on this subject, and he sets forth his views of it in an article published in the *Revue Scientifique*.

Mr. Darwin notes at the outset that to consider power of movement as a characteristic that distinguishes animals from plants is confusing. Trees, to be sure, are stationary, in the sense that they are rooted to one spot; but they can and do move within limits. Huxley said that a plant is "an animal shut up in a wooden box." If its stem is placed horizontally it begins at once to curve upward as if it were comfortable only in an upright position, and as if its disquietude manifested itself in an attempt to assume that position. This power it is that enables trees like the pine to grow so straight, and it seems to consist in a wonderful sensitiveness to gravitation. The plant, as it were, feels the direction of the earth's center and governs its growth accordingly. The mechanism of this action is yet undiscovered; possibly alteration of pressure causing loss of balance in the protoplasm will explain it. It is evident, however, that gravitation does not act as a direct mechanical cause, for, if it did, the root and stem should follow the same direction, instead of opposite directions. Gravitation acts, in fact, only as a sort of external stimulus.

Mr. Darwin believes that this stimulus need not even act on the part of the plant that responds to it. A crumb of bread in a man's throat makes him cough; in other words, irritation of the throat causes contraction of the abdominal muscles. So in plants we may distinguish, says the writer, a region of perception and one of motility, and we are led to conclude that there must be some connection between the two corresponding to the nerves of animals. It has been shown that in the case of plant-movement toward the light it is the action of the light on the tips of the stems that causes the motion, for if these are shaded the motion does not take place, tho all the rest of the plant is illuminated. So, too, Peffer has demonstrated that, in the case of movements due to gravity, the tip of the root is the sensitive point.

The interesting bearing of all this on the question of resemblance between plants and animals is clear. This action in one part of the organism due to stimulation of an entirely different part is of the same type as actions, in animals, that are usually regarded as psychical. Have plants the germs of minds, then? Have they a sort of consciousness? That depends on the point of view and on one's definitions of these things. Says Mr. Darwin:

"The properties of which I have spoken have been compared to instinct, and altho I prefer to call them reflex actions, it is because the term 'instinct' is generally applied to actions that have an indubitable mental basis. "I do not wish to be understood as saying that in plants we find nothing that can be interpreted as a germ of consciousness—nothing psychical, to use a convenient term; but it is our duty to explain the facts, if possible, without supposing a physiological resemblance between plants and human beings, for fear of falling into anthropomophism or sentimentality, and in obedience to the law of parsimony, which forbids us to look to higher causes to explain an action, when those of inferior order will suffice.

"The problem presents itself clearly as possible of treatment by the evolutionist method; for example, by the application of the principle of continuity.

"Man comes from an egg, and we can suppose that the protoplasmic germ that gives him birth possesses a quality that develops into the form of consciousness. By analogy, we may suppose that other protoplasmic bodies, for example those found in plants, have at least the basis of similar qualities. . . . We may also maintain that if a portion of protoplasm may accomplish the essential functions of life without any appearance of consciousness, the supposed value of consciousness in man is but an illusion. This is the doctrine of animal automatism so brilliantly set forth by Huxley [in 'Science and Culture']. Without entering further into this question, I will simply say at present that there is nothing unscientific in classing plants and animals together from a psychological standpoint. In this I rely on the opinion of a well-known psychologist, Mr. James Ward, who reaches the conclusion that mind 'is always implied in life.' The same author remarks that 'it would be scarcely going too far to say that Aristotle's conception of a plant-soul . . . is tenable even to-day; at least, as tenable as a notion of this kind can be in an epoch when souls are no longer in the fashion.'

"Here is opportunity for an investigation that I am quite incapable of carrying out. It is better for me to regard plants as vegetable automata, just as certain philosophers look upon man as an automaton; but this does not satisfy me, and I hope that other biologists will also find insufficient a point of view from which consciousness is only an accessory product, an automatic action; and that in time they will reach a definite conception of the value of consciousness in the economy of living organisms. Doubtless the facts that we have examined will contribute to the elaboration of this larger psychologic conception."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

A COLD or an attack of indigestion is a "minor ailment" to the physician; but to the one who is suffering from it, it may be very important. The victim may easily undergo more inconvenience and even actual pain than he would if his malady were a rare and interesting one. In *The Lancet* (March 8), a plea is made editorially for the study of such diseases. Our hospital training, the writer points out, is deficient in that it accustoms the practitioner to somewhat abnormal conditions. The aches and pains of every-day life are not treated there, and when the young doctor comes in contact with them they are strange to him. Says the writer:

"No revelation is more perplexing to the young practitioner fresh from hospital work than this—the majority of his patients seek his aid on account of ailments which were not seen, or were thought of little account, in hospital work. Instead of finding that for every case with which he is confronted he can at once remember a parallel supplying him with confidence in his treatment of his patients. He realizes to his surprise that now for the first time he is called upon to deal with some common ailment of which he has often heard, from which, indeed, he may have suffered, but to which he has never had his attention directed during his days of pupilage. His ingenuity in devising suitable treatment becomes at once subjected to a severe test. Qualities are asked of him for which he has hitherto had little need, and thus it happ ns often that coolness and tact, if based on sufficient knowledge, may lead the practical young man to early success that may be denied to the 'best man of his year,' who, with a large amount of definite knowledge, lacks the accessory qualities which permit this to be brought into play in private practise.

"Recent correspondence in our columns on the treatment of the common cold and the removal of the unsightly wart would in itself suffice to show how great an interest for practitioners may center round a subject which the text-book or the lecturer on medicine passes by with a word or two. Minor ailments are

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common ailments. Common ailments provide the bulk of practise; while it is rare cases that loom large in the student's eye, and it is mainly from the exceptional instances that his teachers provide their lectures and demonstrations. Yet these common ailments should provide as much food for reflection as the most elaborate medical problem. The common cold is not more easily explained than the etiology of pernicious anemia, and Friedreich's hereditary ataxia is almost as amenable to treatment as a simple headache in certain persons. Yet hundreds of pathologists and bacteriologists probably busy themselves about the more high-sounding diseases, for every one who attempts to unravel the equally obscure problems of a so-called simple complaint. This is a practical error, for surely that disease which affects the largest number ought to be grappled with first."

HOW THE AMERICANS HAVE CLEANED HAVANA.

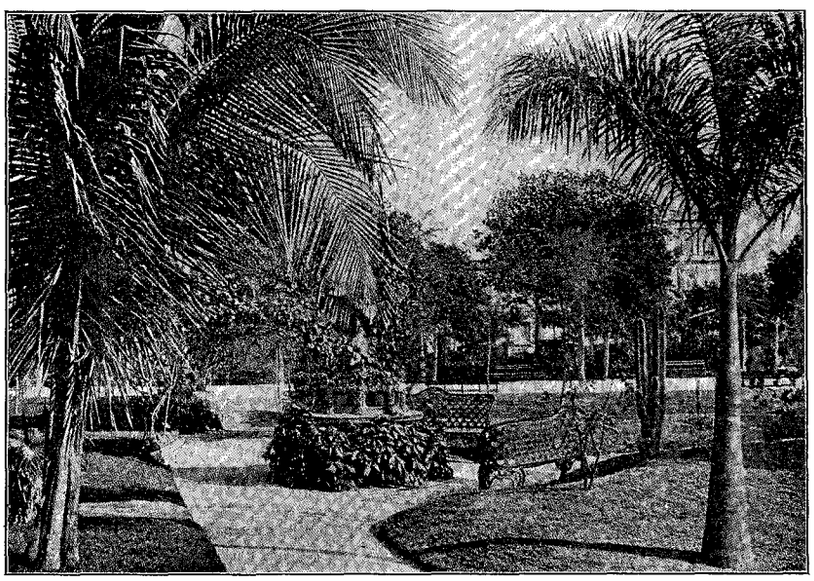
THE city of Havana has so long been considered as a sort of nursery of diseases that it is hard to realize that it is now more healthy than Washington and many other cities on the American continent. In 1899, the year of least yellow fever during eleven years, 1889–1899, 101 persons died in Havana of that disease. The average for the eleven years was 440 fatal cases. In 1901, for the first time in the history of the city, the yellow fever season—April 1 to January 1—passed with only five fatal cases of the disease occurring. October, November, and December, 1901, the months during which the fever used to be most prevalent, came and went without a single case. These facts we owe to an article in *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington, April), whose writer assures us that the deliverance of the city from filth and disease has been due to the wise, conscientious, persistent measures which for three years the United States officers have been enforcing throughout Havana, despite the opposition and dislike of the Cubans. The article is accompanied by photographs that show strikingly the contrast between Havana of the past and Havana of to-day. In January, 1899, the engineering work of Havana was given over to the charge of Major William Black, of the engineer corps, and to him are due in large measure the splendid results that have been achieved. By the end of the second year of American occupation every house in the city had been cleaned from top to bottom at least once under supervision of American officers. The cleaning squad washed the floors with electrozone (made by the electrolysis of sea-water) and the walls with a solution of bichloride of mercury. As many as 16,000 houses were cleaned in this way in a single month. The writer in *The National Geographical Magazine* says:

"It may at first sight seem to have been an arbitrary course of proceedings, to enter a man's house thus and wash it while he and his family looked on, but the health and safety of the whole people demanded that a complete cleansing of the city be made. The sights that met the cleaning squad may be imagined but not described. Accumulations of years and decades of filth were heaped in cellars and courts and closets.

A SECTION OF THE COLON PARK, HAVANA, WHEN THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE CITY.

Courtesy of *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington).

"The cleaning of the houses, however, was not a circumstance to the work of opening and cleaning the sewers. These had not been touched since they were built, long ago. Years of refuse had choked many of them, so that the system had become a continual source of danger to the city. Without hesitation, however, they were attacked by the energetic squads and every foot of sewer thoroughly cleansed and repaired. So scientifically was the work done that, tho the men were working deep down in the ground all day long, not a single man of the squads was taken sick.



THE SAME SECTION OF THE COLON PARK A FEW MONTHS LATER.

Courtesy of *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington).

"The former condition of Colon Park is shown in the picture. The park had run to weeds and coarse grass. It was not only unattractive because of its general untidiness, but quite unsafe for women and children. At night-time it was haunted by thieves and thugs. To pass by after dark was to risk being held up and robbed of one's purse or even of one's clothes.

"To-day the park is one of the pleasure-spots of Havana. Children and nurse-girls throng the walks in the daytime. In the evening it is a popular promenade for the people. The walks have been cleaned, the grass and trees trimmed, new trees and shrubs planted, benches have been placed under the trees, and at night-time electric lamps keep the park bright and safe."

One of the most striking changes effected in the city has been in the proper paving of streets and roads. Referring to one such transformation, the writer says:

"The holes and stones have disappeared and in their stead is a hard, smooth, well-drained way. One hundred and twelve miles of streets in Havana and its suburbs have undergone this

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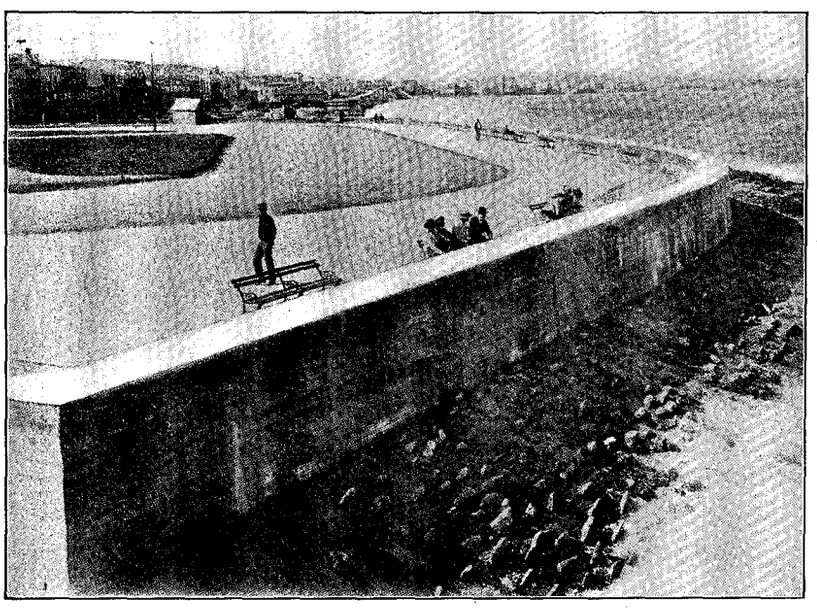
transformation. The width of the streets ranges from 4.4 meters [14½ feet] to 13 meters [42½ feet].

"The engineers had a problem on their hands to remake such narrow thoroughfares without blocking the traffic, but they solved the problem, and the work progressed rapidly without interruption to the stream of carts and vehicles. During the repairing of one street, which was only 4.4 meters [14½ feet] wide, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. Major Black counted 2,371 vehicles passing one point; during the busiest part of the day 324 passed in a single hour. On another street, 6 meters wide, 2,500 vehicles passed a certain point in one working-day.

"The streets were washed as thoroughly as the houses, 33,000 gallons of electrozone often being used in one day for this purpose. . . . Two strengths were used: one, of a very strong quality, for a disinfectant, and the other, of a weak quality, for a deodorizer.

"The magnificent sea-wall and promenade shown in [another] picture was built under Major Black's personal direction. The promenade is placed at the end of the Prado, the wide avenue



THE SEA-WALL BUILT AT THE END OF THE PRADO PROMENADE BY MAJOR BLACK.
Courtesy of *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington).

which is a favorite drive of the inhabitants. Formerly the beach was the dumping-ground of everything offensive to the nose and eye. . . . When the plan of building this wall was announced a great outcry arose about American extravagance, and the Government was charged with scheming to squander a quarter of a million dollars of the people's money.

"As a matter of fact, the wall cost about $10,000. Its cheapness has been a wonder to the citizens of the town, who are accustomed to generations of officials careless of the course of public funds. . . . . .

"The Cubans have not liked the process which has made them cleaner and healthier. If they could have voted on it, probably they would have vetoed to a man the house- and street-cleaning proposition. What was good enough for their fathers and grandfathers was quite good enough for them. But now that the parks have been made enjoyable and sea promenades built where they can loaf at ease and in safety, they begin to take pride in the improvements to their capital.

"The reputation of the city of Havana is rapidly changing for the better. The beautiful surroundings which nature has given it and the mildness of its climate in winter make the city a paradise to northerners during the harsh season of the year. There are many who believe that Palm Beach and the winter resorts of Florida are many times eclipsed by the charms of the Cuban capital, and that in the near future it will rightly become the most popular of American winter resorts."

A REMARKABLE collection of birds' eggs has just come into the possession of the British Museum, according to *La Nature* (March 15). This collection, which was willed to the museum by the naturalist Philip Crowley, contains 15,200 specimens, some of which are very rare, notably the eggs of the great penguin and of the Labrador duck, both now extinct species.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

PRESS despatches inform us that the German Government has practically given a monopoly of wireless telegraphy in that country to the Slaby-Arco system, and has warned Marconi "off the premises." This is the system devised by Herr Slaby, president of the Charlottenburg Technical Institute, and by Count Arco. It has already done practical service in China, has been adopted in the imperial navy, and is commercially fathered by the "Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft" [General Electric Company] which has been experimenting extensively with it of late. We translate below part of a descriptive article on this system published in *La Nature* (Paris, March 8). Says the writer:

"The German system differs from the Anglo-Italian system in the connections of the antennæ or aerial conductors. In the Marconi system, at the transmitting-station, the two points between which the spark passes are between the earth-connection and the insulated antenna; the same is true of the receiving station where the coherer is between the earth-connection and the receiving antenna—also insulated. There is then, in the system by which the London 'Wireless Telegraph Company' asserts that it has exchanged signals between Cornwall and Newfoundland, . . . an open circuit between the top of the antenna and the earth. On the other hand, in the Slaby-Arco system the circuit is closed through the earth, since the tops of the transmitting and receiving antennæ are both in connection with the ground. Besides this, the Slaby-Arco antenna, instead of being a single cable or a zinc cylinder, as with Marconi, is made of a kind of tangle of metallic threads."

Marconi, it appears, experimented with the Slaby-Arco system in 1901 and reported on it unfavorably; but the writer believes that the conditions of the experiments were not such as to conduce to the proper working of the instruments. He specifies several instances in detail. Professor Fessenden, of our own weather bureau, after experiments with both systems, however, finds that Marconi's gives the better results. Slaby calls his method "spark-telegraphy" (*Funken-Telegraphie*), altho, as the writer notes, other experimenters have shown that transmission may take place to great distances without using sparks, by the employment of alternating or intermittent currents. The following description of the Slaby-Arco apparatus is given:

"The transmitter (Fig. 1) consists of a wire attached to a flagstaff or to the mast of a vessel, which is connected to earth. . . . An elbow in this wire is brought in at a window and connected to an induction-coil *F*, the other pole of whose secondary coil is connected to earth through a condenser *C*. If it is desired to telegraph with a different wave-length it is only necessary to include an additional coil *Z* in the earth-connection. This corresponds to a certain equivalent length of wire, by which the whole is lengthened by a quarter of a wave-length; and a whole series of these coils may be thus used. In each case, however, it is necessary to 'tune' the oscillation produced in the circuit closed by the earth-connection to the oscillation in the wire in order to get the greatest effect. To this end a regulable self-induction *S* is inserted. . . . . .

"A similar wire serves as receiver (Fig. 2) and to it . . . is also connected an extension wire. The pressure is at its maximum at the end of this latter, and is reinforced by a coil *M* which increases the intensity and is connected to the coherer. . . . The [German] General Electric Company guarantees with this arrangement the required agreement of wave-length within certain limits and a clear reading of signals to distances of 100 kilometers [62 miles] at sea, with masts 50 meters [164 feet] high. . . . . .

"The distance of transmission, according to Slaby, depends

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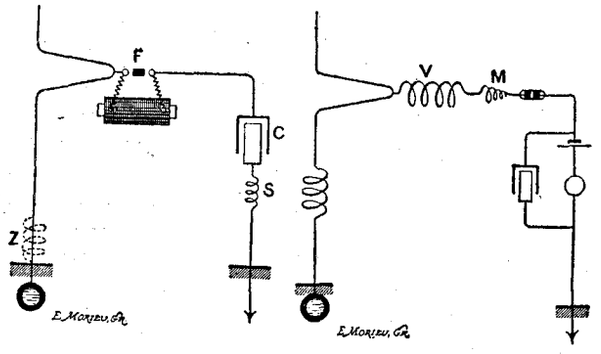
essentially on three things—the length of the parallel antennæ, the frequency of the oscillations, and the mean value of the current used. The two first can scarcely be increased . . . so that M. Slaby believes that the future of spark-telegraphy lies exclusively in the direction of the production of the high electric pressures.

"What we have accomplished in this line hitherto is very modest, compared with what has been exhibited to a few of the elect on the other side of the Atlantic, on the high Rocky Mountains



1. SLABY-ARCO, TRANSMITTER. 2. SLABY-ARCO, RECEIVER.

near the sources of the Colorado, by Nikola Tesla. Slaby says that he can affirm nothing as a witness, but can form an opinion only on the strength of the photographs sent him by Tesla. Here we see the American experimenter in his house, insulated, surrounded by artificially produced spark-discharges that exceed in wonder all that the boldest imagination could dream. Slaby concludes that the theoretical knowledge of Tesla and his great technical skill can shortly be practically utilized in spark-telegraphy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHODDY.

THE bill requiring goods containing shoddy to be labeled to that effect continues to meet with the opposition of the manufacturers. *The Textile Record* (March) says of it:

"With respect to the tagging of goods containing shoddy, we may say that the purchaser of the goods is clearly entitled to protection from fraud; but no purchaser of an eight-dollar heavy overcoat needs to be told, if he has fairly good sense, that the fabric is not made of long-staple wool. Shoddy properly used is a valuable commodity to manufacturer and wearer. The production of shoddy is an absolutely honest business. The manufacture of goods which, because they contain cotton and shoddy, may be sold at a low price, is not only an honest business, but it is as much a benefaction to the people as the production of any serviceable article from cheap materials. The manufacturer who permits a poor man to get a comfortable and well-wearing suit of wool, shoddy and cotton clothing for about one-fourth the price of an all-wool suit, performs a service of immense value to his fellow men. It is an outrage to intimate that his business is in any way fraudulent unless he shall misrepresent the character of his goods, and this would be perfectly useless, for the dealer who buys from him is quite able to determine the nature of the stock in the fabric. . . . . .

"If shoddy and cotton should be ruled out by law from the fabrics in which wool is the predominant element, or which merely imitate pure woolen goods, the principal sufferer would be the poor man. The ingenuity of the manufacturer now permits him to clothe himself decently and comfortably for little money; and competition is so sharp among dealers that he usually gets just about what he pays for. That he will be any happier, any more comfortable, any richer, if he shall get an analytical statement with his suit, explaining what it is made of, seems to us unlikely. . . . The rescue from waste of the woolen material in rags is useful in precisely the sense that valuable acids and other products are rescued from sawdust or from petroleum distillation. In each case, the general wealth of the community is enlarged. The oleomargarine business, for example, is a business of great importance, and when the product is sold for exactly what it is, no one is harmed. On the contrary, there is much benefit to the people. Shoddy has a far worse name than it deserves, but only among people who know little about the matter and are indifferent to the right of the manufacturers who use shoddy to fair play."

Protective Imitation in Plants.—The methods employed by plants for obtaining protection from enemies by mimicking or resembling other plants which are efficiently protected are thus described in *Knowledge* (London, February) by Rev. Alex. S. Wilson. Mr. Wilson writes:

"Mimicry is perhaps more frequent in the seed than in any other part of the vegetable organism; it occurs, however, in other organs, and even the entire plant body may assume a deceptive appearance. A well-known example is in the white dead nettle, which so closely resembles the stinging nettle in size and in the shape and arrangement of its leaves. In systematic position the two plants are widely removed from each other, but they grow in similar situations and are easily mistaken; any one who has occasion to collect quantities of *Lamium* is almost sure to get his hands stung by *Urtica*, an experience calculated to convince one of the efficacy of protective resemblance. Among animals it is species provided with formidable weapons of defense that are most frequently mimicked by weak, defenseless creatures. The stinging nettle is therefore a very likely model for unprotected plants to copy. A somewhat analogous case is the yellow bugle of the Riviera, which has its leaves crowded and divided into three linear lobes, some of which are again divided. In this the plant differs very greatly from its allies; it has, however, acquired a very striking resemblance to a species of *Euphorbia*, abundant on the Riviera. The acrid juice of the Euphorbias secures them immunity against a host of enemies. As the two plants grow together there is little room to doubt that, like the dead nettle, the bugle profits by its likeness to its well-protected neighbor. One of the pine-apple family grows on trees in tropical America, and has a resemblance to a shaggy lichen so marked that it is generally mistaken for a plant of that order. The fly agaric, our most conspicuously colored fungus, according to Dr. Plowright, is closely imitated by a parasitic flowering plant, *Balanophora volucrata*, the scarlet cap, the dotted warts, the white stem, and volva being all accurately represented."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE regrassing of wasted cattle ranges in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and the Dakotas is to be attempted by the railways penetrating these States, according to a press report noticed in *The Engineering News*. Says this journal: "The first problem to be solved is the finding of a grass plant which will be suitable for stock purposes, and to this end 3,000 or 4,000 acres is to be fenced off and divided into 30 smaller plots for experiments in planting. . . . These Western cattle-ranges have been ruined by too much crowding and by sheep. The latter especially, if too much bunched, soon destroy every growth except sage brush with their sharp teeth and equally sharp hoofs. It is expected that once the feasibility of regrassing is proven, the federal and state governments will lend their aid to the movement."

"THE interesting fact is noted, in a recent United States consular report from Rouen," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "that automobilism, directly or indirectly, maintains more people in France than any other industry. All the factories have tripled their output during the last three years, and manufacturers formerly making cycles now produce automobiles. At first, Paris was the only city where automobiles were made, but now Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lille, St. Etienne, Nantes, and Rouen have factories to supply local demands. By reckoning all the workmen in the various branches that are benefited by the automobile industry, a total is obtained of nearly 200,000 persons dependent upon it. The general consensus of opinion among the French makers is that the big machine is a thing of the past because of the restrictions upon speed in all. The demand is growing for a strong, light, and comfortable machine of modern speed for general use."

SOMEBODY, says *Good Health*, has studied the question, "How much wheat is required to make a given quantity of pig?" and claims to have established that just one hundred and ninety pounds of wheat will make exactly one hundred pounds of pork. It must be remembered, however, says the editor, who is a strict vegetarian, that "one pound of original wheat, eaten before it has been swallowed by the pig, and rolled around in the mud for six months or so, is more than equal, in nutritive value, to two pounds of pork." He continues as follows: "Wheat, also, is more digestible than pork. It is evident, then, from a nutritive point of view, that wheat has an advantage over pork in the proportion of four to one. This principle applies to corn and all other grains, as well as to wheat. Grain is not improved by being passed through the hog, but is rather deteriorated. The hog, in running about, contaminates the cereals with his own waste products, so that when corn is eaten in the form of pig, it is not elevated or refined by being passed through the body of a scavenger animal. It has been degraded and deteriorated by the addition to its pure nutritive elements, of the waste products of the pig, to say nothing of the parasitic diseases, trichina, and tapeworm, which are often present."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"PULPIT HANDICAPS" IN AMERICA: AN ENGLISH VIEW.

AN English Nonconformist minister, who recently spent a year in this country, during which he attended many services in Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Protestant Episcopal churches, has come to the conclusion that American ministers labor under severe disabilities when compared with the clergymen on the other side of the Atlantic. The first of these disabilities is the domination of "false and harmful conceptions of the functions of music in public worship." He writes (in *The Independent,* March 20) :

"Music is appropriate and helpful in a service in so far as it either is used by the members of the congregation to express their religious emotions, or is employed by some devout and skilful singer or singers to carry a message of Christian stimulus or comfort to the hearts of the listeners. As a means of entertainment it has no place at all in the distinctively religious meetings of the church; but the strongest impression left upon me by what I have heard Sunday after Sunday has been that it is for providing musical entertainment that the average church quartet earns its salary. I admit the technical ability which distinguishes the performance in the best-equipped churches. My complaint, however, is not against exhibitions of imperfect training but against exhibitions altogether. The concert-room and the Christian sanctuary can not be satisfactorily combined under one management. I have a theory that this prominence of musical display in the usual program of church service is one of the causes of the late attendance of so many members of American congregations. Except where the popularity of the preacher makes early arrival necessary to secure a seat, the virtue of punctuality is much less common among American worshipers than English. I am not now as surprised as I was at first to find a congregation doubled by the end of the first half-hour. Why, indeed, should people take the trouble to come any earlier? They miss little but a concert, and they go to concerts during the week. There is no thread of continuity which their late coming breaks; no spiritual influence which it dispels. For myself I am bound to confess that I am in a better mood to take profit from a good sermon if I come straight to it from the street than if my ears are filled with the operatic bravuras of a soprano who has just been singing 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' to the tune of 'Robin Adair.'"

The second great difficulty with which American preachers have to contend, says this English critic, is the excessive and unwholesome warmth of American churches:

"What reason is there in heating a church to 75°—a case I observed in the early autumn—when the shade temperature in the street is 57°? I stood the New York summer without flinching and went on with my literary work all the time, but the baked air of the churches tries my constitution and consequently my temper. The physical and mental irritation caused thereby has to be overcome by an exercise of will-power before I can put myself into a suitable frame either for prayer and praise or for an appreciative hearing of sermons. In England going to church never gave me a headache or made me feel sleepy; it has several times produced both these unedifying effects here."

These may seem small matters, declares the English minister, but they are vital ones. He concludes:

"I am convinced that the American preacher is handicapped by these local customs more seriously than he himself realizes. When he stands up to begin his sermon he is not touching the highest point of an ascending scale of spiritual emotion. His discourse must be disjointed from what has gone before; the preceding part of the service is no preparation for what is to come. The devout mood has yet to be created, and created in spite of lassitude and wandering thoughts. The preacher has to overcome not only his own languor—the product of an unwholesome atmosphere and the tediousness of listening to uninspiring music—but the languor of his hearers. . . . . .

"Whether these conditions are the deliberate choice of the churches of to-day or are simply the following of some fashion set in previous years I am not able to say, but it would be interesting to watch an experiment at reform and to see whether people would not really prefer services conducted in a Christian atmosphere, both literally and metaphorically. At any rate, there is one comfort. No one can fear for the continued vitality of religion in America who remembers that it has existed until now in spite of the sexton and the prima-donna."

A NEW RELIGION IN JAPAN.

JAPAN is thoroughly aroused by the impassioned discussion still occupying the reviews as to the possibility and necessity of endowing that country with a new religion. Neither Buddhism nor Shintoism nor Christianity appears to be longer to the taste of the *élite*, and each is emulating the other in searching after a supreme doctrine. Among the most earnest and ardent seekers is Dr. Inoue Tetsujiro, who, while conducting the Japanese toward the promised land of a new faith, attacks on the way all the religions and all their heads. This has stirred up the reviews against this "breaker of idols." Dr. Inoue, with characteristic impetuosity, replies, in the review *Tetsugaki Zasshi* (Japan), to his critics and detractors:

"My new religion is not a whitewashing of ancient doctrines. I should like to find a new substance for our life, but not a new form. The form has constantly changed throughout the ages, and all the forms are alike in value. But the substance has never varied."

Dr. Inoue expresses himself as opposed to Roman Catholicism, which he holds to be inferior to Protestantism, and regards all religions as superannuated because they are based upon exterior words and ceremonies. Christianity and Buddhism are playthings, he tells us. In fact, all religions are more or less corrupt, and his compatriots, he thinks, would only be losing their time in searching after an ideal religious doctrine, for the simple reason that there is none. The only thing to do is to create a new religion by borrowing the best from existing beliefs, and then reconciling the principles thus elaborated with modern science.

In the same review, Dr. Enryo combats the theories set forth by Tetsujiro. It would be childish, says Dr. Enryo, to try to build an entire religious edifice from certain of its parts. The believing portion of humanity is accustomed to its articles of faith. These are imperceptibly connected with the state of the soul, and it is chimerical to expect to find a man skilful enough to effect with impunity an amputation of the kind. Dr. Enryo writes further as follows:

"He [Inoue Tetsujiro] says among other things that Buddhism is impracticable and bad because it contains numerous doctrines and sacred books far too voluminous. But when we open Webster's large dictionary, are not the incalculable number of English circumlocutions and words equally formidable? What would be said, however, of any one who, acting on this principle, should condemn this language as useless or too complicated? Buddhism, it is said, teaches pessimism and asceticism. . . . This is rather due to its commentators than to Buddhism itself. . . . The Shinn priests eat meat. . . . The Buddhist sect of the Nichiren has rejected pessimism and gaily enjoys life. . . . The Mahanya, the essential doctrine of Buddihsm, might be developed into a system of optimism perfectly in accord with the obligations of modern life. Was not the Christianity of the Middle Ages equally a doctrine of pessimism and of renunciation of life? See what it has become to-day!"

Elsewhere, Dr. Enryo criticizes Tetsujiro and his numerous adepts for wishing to base religion upon science:

"Is that necessary? The number of people who understand science is exceedingly limited, while religious principles interest everybody. Admitting the possibility of creating a religious doctrine that should be in complete accord with science, what a sorry religion it would give us! . . . It would above all be

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robbed of its primordial charm, its perfume of the past. . . . What would you think if any one were to offer you an ideal soup made of beans, meat juice, milk, and fish sauce? What a strange mixture that would be, and yet each article, taken separately, is good and highly esteemed."

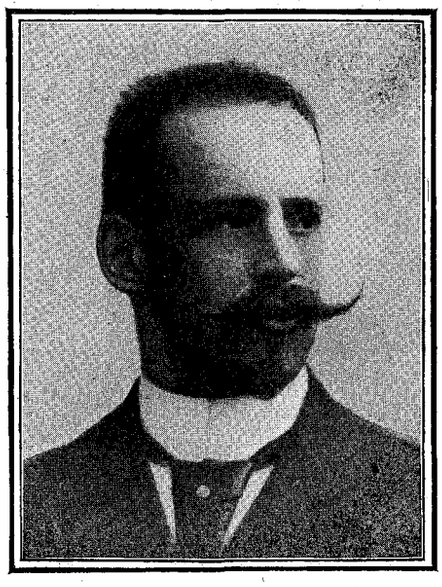
He says further:

"Humanity already has a religion of this character, that of Auguste Comte. And when, after incredible efforts, I succeeded in finding his church in London, I was told that the number of these adepts has never exceeded forty or fifty persons."

Enyro concludes that there is but one solution possible of the religious problems which vex humanity, and that is to ameliorate and reform the existing religions, but not to try to create a new one, for "it is easier to repair an old building than to build a new one."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN RELIGIOUS LIFE.

TO the average French mind, the sects of the Protestant Church are bewildering in their number and variety. The religious liberty enjoyed by its members is irreconcilable with the conception of "the church" in which is reared a people of the Roman Catholic faith. Albert Schinz, professor of French literature in Bryn Mawr College, has made a careful study of the church as it exists to-day in the United States, and he has presented the result of his labor in an intelligent and impartial article published in the *Revue Chrétienne* (Paris). The writer examines the American churches in their development from Puritanism, and weighs their influence for good and evil upon society. After a detailed statistical review of the various religious denominations of the United States, he thus broaches the subject of the general spirit pervading the churches of America:



PROF. ALBERT SCHINZ.

"The places of worship the most commonly met with may be divided into two categories. In one is found the plain, square frame building, barely covered by a roof, that might be mistaken for a barn or stable were it not for the large windows and the inscription above the door of Bethel or Eben-Ezer; the interior corresponds to the exterior—a few benches without backs, a table for a pulpit, bare walls, sometimes not even planed. Those of the second category, more or less elegant or rich as to their exterior appearance, are most comfortably, sometimes luxuriously, arranged inside. There is first a large hall for worship, then a hall for reunions or lectures, which may be easily transformed into a theater, one or two richly furnished drawing-rooms, libraries, billiard-rooms, and finally, in the more modern church buildings, a kitchen in which to prepare the banquets or suppers for musical, literary, dramatic, gymnastic, or even dancing *soirées*.

"Exactly corresponding is the spirit of the churches. On the one hand, the simple, naïve, profound faith, sufficient to satisfy the aspirations of its happy possessor, the faith of the primitive church; on the other hand, the religion that has submitted to social exigencies, that has maintained its power by sacrificing to the spirit of the age. More and more has it yielded to this current, and it may to-day be said, without risk of contradiction, that this part of the church—which may be called the official church, the one which meets in numerous congresses, which publishes newspapers and reviews, the one, in a word, which occupies the attention of the public and the press—is a social much more than a religious institution. . . . To-day if a church change in character, it is never the one of the second kind that is transformed into that of the first, but the reverse. This is the present course of the religious movement in the United States: the church, as a social institution, is steadily gaining ground upon the church as a religious institution. In a number of cases the state of things is alarming, and the practical efforts in favor of a reaction are somewhat rare, probably because they are felt to be useless. There are, however, no lack of prophets to anathematize the indifference of the church in religious matters. Hardly a day passes that is not signalized by the publication of some energetic, sincere, and despairing protestation. These reclamations would probably be still more numerous were it not feared to injure the church outside by indiscreet confessions. The religious duties are accomplished with an ever-increasing tendency to formalism."

After dwelling further upon the church as a factor in social life, with a graphic picture of the means employed by the church to increase the number of its members, and the social advantages resulting from the choice of a church, the writer points out that the church of to-day is the natural outgrowth of the religion of the Puritans. It is easy to understand, he continues, that the rapidity of its transformation should strike terror to the hearts of the noble and sincere Christians of America, for it has not taken more than twenty years to pass from the most rigid Puritanism, the traces of which have not indeed altogether disappeared in some districts, to excessive liberty. But the modifications in the ecclesiastical order of things are only the consequence of the modifications in the social conditions. The command of the church seems to be: Yield, yield, rather than lose the mastery over minds. It would seem that this course of action is more closely followed in proportion as modern culture has struck deeper root in the different States of the great republic. It is evident that this culture must go on increasing more and more, especially in this epoch of railroads and newspapers. The West will in all probability follow the East, and the South the West. The writer proceeds as follows:

"It must not, however, be concluded from the foregoing that the church is a dead body in the United States. It would be unjust not to recognize a beneficial element almost everywhere. And it would be an error to think that its increasing social character has only a bad side. If that is one cause of its weakness, there also incontestably lies its strength. As regards its humanitarian activity, it can, in many cases, serve as an example to Europe. Much more than we, the different churches contribute to foreign and domestic mission work. . . . Dogmatic and religious convictions being relegated to the background, there is so much the more energy to be utilized in the field of practical life. The enterprising character of the Americans, it is unnecessary to say, adapts itself perfectly to this new spirit. . . . Mention should here be made of the influence of the church upon the morality of the nation. There is no doubt that the moral level of America is much superior to that of Europe. There is much wickedness in New York, perhaps more than in the great cities of Europe; and in Chicago, houses of corruption extend their arms to you; but, in general, dissimulation is better understood than in the old continent, and innocence is less quickly dragged into the abyss. The church has certainly much to do with this purity of customs. The strict habits of the Puritans could not disappear from one day to another, and the church was the natural guardian of this moral element. It will doubtless be said that there is not much merit in doing good if it is not done for its own sake and not because evil is reproved by the Bible and society. True. It is like the wheel that continues to turn after the potter has withdrawn his foot. But here again the effect subsists, and if the welfare of a nation depends upon it, formalism must

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be accepted. Furthermore, in proportion as the ancient precepts, purely formal, lose ground before reason, others, less superficial, may in time take their places and contribute to maintain and perhaps definitely fix this solidity of customs."

The article concludes in part as follows:

"The Protestant Church in America is passing through a period of transition. The passage to a new phase and a less equivocal character will not be made until she has resolved one way or another the problems of the relations between religion and morals. For the time being, theologians and pastors are doing their best to embroil the question; their aim, avowed or not, conscious or unconscious, is to confound religion and morals, and to present the second under the name of the first. This is easily understood, for if ever the moral tendency which prevails so strongly to-day should come to triumph definitely, it would be the end of the church as church; if its members continue to walk in the name of the principle, 'Christianity is a life and not a doctrine,' the sole possible result will be the gradual disappearance of all the religious element in the parishes. . . . An indication of future reaction may be seen in that instinctive opposition that they [the Protestants] are now making to the immolation of religion to morals. It is, therefore, not yet time to inter the church of America."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

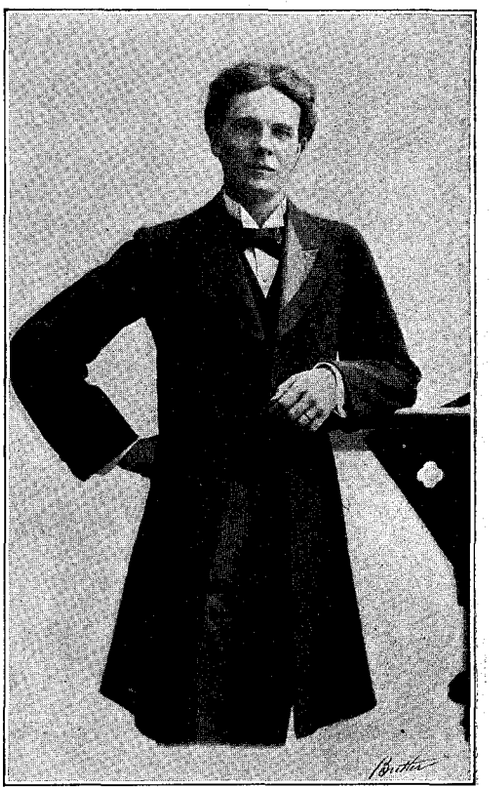
EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS: THE APOSTLE OF THE "NEW HUMANISM."

PROF. EDWARD H. GRIGGS recently closed a series of ten Saturday morning lectures on "Moral Leaders" in Tremont Temple, Boston. The vast auditorium was taxed to its full seating capacity on the occasion of each address, and at the closing lecture several hundreds who desired to attend were unable to purchase tickets. Inquiries brought to light the fact that about one-fourth of the audience came from places over ten miles distant, some from as far south as Fall River and others from the Connecticut valley. This phenomenon, already paralleled in some of its features in New York and Philadelphia, is considered so remarkable that the Boston religious papers are devoting much space to Professor Griggs, his personality and his influence. *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc.), in an editorial article, declares that the paid attendance at these lectures is unprecedented, and that Mr. Griggs has a "drawing power" as a public speaker never before seen even in Boston. "Who is the lecturer?" it asks; and continues:

"Professor Griggs is a young man about thirty-five years of age. Educated in the Middle West, he became a professor of English literature in Stanford University. After a few years of success there, especially as a lecturer, he resigned his position, going abroad for a season of study and travel with the purpose of becoming a peripatetic philosopher and lecturer. He is rather tall and spare, weighing perhaps 140 pounds. His face, of the feminine type, is beardless, and his black hair, worn rather long, is an admirable crown for his impressive countenance, especially when he is speaking. He is not an orator in the ordinary acceptance of the term. His voice is soft and never loud, but possesses marvelous carrying power, so that those who were located in the most remote seats of the Temple heard every word. There is an unintended pathos and persuasive power in his voice which is always agreeable, and, on occasion, very expressive. We have often seen a large part of the great audience in tears at some tender reference. His diction is chaste, elegant, and rhythmical. He begins without note or memoranda of any kind before him, and for an hour pours himself out on his theme, not as if the subject had been written out and memorized (as it probably has been), but as if he was so full of it that he could talk endlessly about it."

The best lecture of the course, in the opinion of the same writer, was that upon Francis of Assisi, who was represented as a man "dominated by the one wholly absorbing purpose of reproducing the Christ life upon this earth." The poorest lecture, on the other hand, was that upon Erasmus and Luther, for the reason that Professor Griggs seemed to be "lacking, in personal experience and apprehension, the requisite qualities and emotions" which would have enabled him to enter into the life of these early theologians. Of the two lectures on Carlyle and Emerson, that dealing with the English writer was "more comprehensive and satisfactory." *Zion's Herald* says further:

"He seems absolutely sincere in his presentation of his subjects, determined to do every man exact and discriminating justice. He does not deal in panegyric or extravagant eulogy, but is loyal to facts. In every instance he shows the weaknesses as well as the strength of his moral leaders, and leaves his hearers with well-balanced views of men and movements, and the ebb and flow of what he styles the 'New Humanism,' of which he is the apostle—the evolution of the fuller life which God, in nature and men at their best, is ever unfolding. He is sane, wholesome, and ofttimes very inspiring in his ideals for the family, the home, and noble living and doing. Charmingly reticent in referring to himself, he is especially considerate of the convictions of others, seldom, if ever, uttering a harsh word against anybody, and seeking to find good, if possible, in things which seem evil."



EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.

Theologically and religiously, Professor Griggs is mainly an enigma, and no catechizing has succeeded in making him reveal his view of the person and work of Jesus Christ. On this point *Zion's Herald* says:

"He freely concedes that Jesus was the consummate fruitage of humanity, the best and noblest man that ever lived; but he eludes every inquiry that seeks to make him define his views of Jesus as touching his supernatural claims and mission. That Professor Griggs holds what is known as the Unitarian view of Jesus Christ rather than the evangelical is apparent to the critical hearer; and that his course of lectures has been a great makeweight for the opinions and philosophy of that school of thinkers is equally clear. This is the missing note in his message. . . . As a student of epochal men and movements, Mr. Griggs is critical, fair, and just; as a religious teacher, as he sometimes unintentionally, we think, assumes to be, he is inadequate, unsafe, and misleading."

Yet, in spite of what it considers to be his limitations, *Zion's Herald* predicts for Mr. Griggs "a brilliant and remarkable career," adding that, if heard "with open ears and with calm and unshaken trust in the great fundamentals of Christian truth," he can not fail to prove one of the most stimulating teachers before the public to-day.

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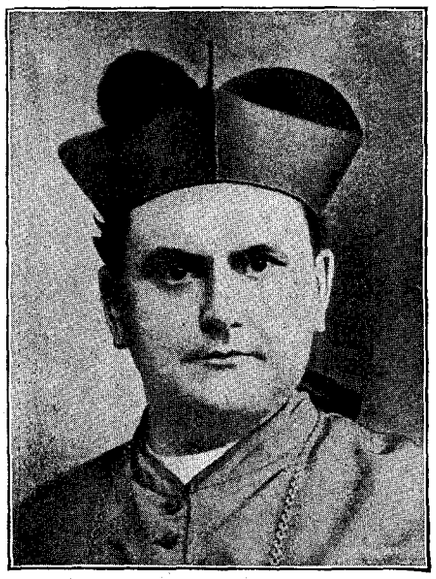
BISHOP QUIGLEY'S ATTACK UPON SOCIALISM.

AT the time of the issuance of the Pope's Encyclical last year, it was predicted in several quarters that this message marked the beginning of an organized crusade against Socialism on the part of the Roman Catholic Church. That there was some truth in this prophecy is already apparent. The active "Christian Democracy" of Italy is an organization whose special function is to undermine the influence of the Socialist movement, and in this country an equally direct propaganda is being carried on. Archbishop Corrigan's sermons against Socialism, to which we have already referred (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 11), have been followed by similar addresses from prominent prelates in various parts of the country, and on the occasion of a recent lecture tour of Father McGrady, the Socialist priest, in the West, Bishop Messmer, of Wisconsin, published a letter severely condemning McGrady and warning Roman Catholics not to go and hear him. Even more emphatic is the utterance of Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, who has been spurred to action, it is said, by the growing strength of the Social-Democratic doctrine in the German trade-unions. The bishop recently addressed a meeting of 3,000 Catholic workingmen in Buffalo on the "fallacies" of Socialism, and he has issued an open letter on the subject to the priests of his diocese. From this manifesto, which is printed in full in the Buffalo *Catholic Union and Times*, we quote as follows:



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BISHOP QUIGLEY, OF BUFFALO.

"As a political party Social-Democracy is a recent importation from continental Europe. Here, as there, its avowed object is the creation of a new order of things totally destructive of the existing social, political, and economical conditions under which we live. The attainment of this new order of things is to be effected by political agitation in the main, but revolutionary and violent methods are freely urged by its leading advocates as soon as the masses shall be sufficiently organized to cope with the powers of capital and class.

"Everywhere this movement is characterized by unbelief, hostility to religion, and, above all, uncompromising and bitter hatred and denunciation of the Catholic Church. Its official programs, the platforms of its party conventions, the public utterances of its leading advocates, its newspaper organs and periodicals, breathe hatred and threats against revealed religion, its doctrines and institutions. . . . . .

"Social-Democracy denies the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, eternal punishment, the right of private ownership, the rightful existence of our present social organization, and the independence of the church as a society complete in itself and founded by God. Therefore no Catholic can become a Social-Democrat. Therefore no Catholic can become a member of a Social-Democratic organization or subscribe for or in any way contribute to the support of a Social-Democratic newspaper organ."

The New Century (Rom. Cath., Washington, D. C.) regards Bishop Quigley's letter as of more than ordinary importance, and discusses the matter at some length. It reaches the conclusion that "Catholics are opposed to the present Socialist movement in so far as its leaders insist on making it irreligious, and, in so far as it is economic, they demand more convincing proofs of its claims than have yet been given." The Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.) adds: "The Catholic Church will help all laborers to right their real grievances and get what is justly theirs, but they should not accept the wild theories of Socialism and then expect the church's aid to commit wrong and to destroy belief in God."

The Worker, the New York organ of the Social-Democratic party, takes up the gauntlet thrown down by Bishop Quigley in a spirited editorial bearing the title, "Shall the Church Rule the Labor Movement?" It says, in part:

"The bishop's charge is a sweeping one. We now challenge him, as bishop or as honest man, to prove, not the whole, but one-hundredth part of what he has alleged. He can not do it, for it is not true. Our national party platform is printed in this paper; let readers search there for 'hatred, denunciation, and threats' against the Catholic Church or any other. We have in our ranks, not only men holding to the beliefs of Protestant churches, but men belonging to the same communion with Bishop Quigley and wearing the same cloth of priesthood. In the Socialist movement we ask no man his creed. We demand only his faithful adherence to the working class in its battle with the forces of capitalism. . . . . .

"Bishop Quigley, let us advise you to reconsider your action. Your attack is an unprovoked one, for the Socialist party makes no attack upon you or your church or your beliefs. But if you persist in the attack, let us tell you that there is no organization on earth that can fight as we can. Bismarck has measured strength with us, and failed. Russian czars and French dictators have tried to crush our movement, and they have failed. You will not succeed.

"There is nothing more fearful than the fires of religious prejudice and antagonism. We have sought to let them slumber till they should at last die out. Beware how you stir them up. The people of America are patient and good-natured; they endure much. But at heart—Catholic and Protestant and Jew and Atheist alike—they hold dear the principle of religious liberty and the separation of church and state. Once awake them and it will not be well for him who attacks that principle.

"The Democratic party may be afraid of you, bishop. The Republican party may be afraid of you. But the Socialist party is not afraid of you, because it is right, because it stands for all that is best in American history and in the world's history, and because it knows that, the fiercer your attack, the greater forces will you rally to our side."

The Rev. Dr. A. Heiter, of Buffalo, Bishop Quigley's friend and representative, has issued a challenge to the Socialists to publicly discuss the questions at issue, and it is announced in *The Worker* that the debate will take place in the near future.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE eightieth birthday of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, which fell on April 3, was made the occasion of a demonstration in Symphony Hall, Boston, attended by thousands of the leading citizens of Massachusetts. Senator Hoar delivered an address of greeting and congratulation, and Dr. Hale responded in person. Letters were read from President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge. One of the features in connection with the celebration, but one which did not figure in the evening program, was the presentation to Dr. Hale of a purse of between $25,000 and $30,000, which has been raised for him, and to which Andrew Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan were contributors. He found it when he returned to his home.

MR. Robert STEIN, from whose article in *The Anglo-American Magazine* we quoted in our issue of March 22, under the title "A Roman Catholic Plan to Achieve Anglo-Saxon Unity," writes to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST that his position was not correctly represented. "You impute to me," he says, "the opinion that nothing would tend to draw the Anglo-Saxon nations together in bonds of comity more thoroughly than would a renunciation of the [British royal] anti-Catholic oath.' I can not find in my article any sentence susceptible of this interpretation. . . . To say that the oath is an obstacle to union is one thing; to say that the removal of the oath is the best means to promote union is another thing. The former no one will dispute; the latter is an absurdity."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN OUR POLITICS.

THE charges implicating Herr von Holleben, German Ambassador at Washington, in certain political intrigues extending back to the last Presidential election, attract more than passing notice in the European press. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) goes into the subject at length:

"Much noise has been made in the international press over a scandal purely political in its nature, and of which Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador at Washington, is the hero or the victim. This diplomatist is accused, as our readers know

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

Doctor von Holleben finds out the cause (a cloven tongue) of Cranborne's failure of speech. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

through the despatches we have published, of having, in the Presidential election of 1900, worked for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan, in the hope that Mr. Bryan, once elected, would grant Germany the coaling-station she wants in the Carribean . . . . What truth is there in all this? The German embassy in Washington officially denies the accusations brought against Baron von Holleben, who has never betrayed the obligations of his mission by interfering in any way in the internal affairs of the United States. Anyhow, if the American Government really had irrefutable proofs of the German Ambassador's guilt, it would only have to notify Berlin that Baron von Holleben's recall was desired."

This step would have avoided all talk, according to this paper, which sees in the affair English intrigue and jealousy, or, at any rate, thinks "that is possible." It concludes:

"William II. has made too many advances to Mr. Roosevelt to hesitate now to sacrifice his ambassador if the latter's presence at Washington displeases the United States Government. The Emperor means to gain the friendship of the Americans, cost what it may, and he will systematically remove all obstacles in his path. We shall see by the attitude of the United States in this affair whether or not it accepts the charges made against the German Ambassador, and whether the campaign conducted against the latter has in any way affected the good impression left by Prince Henry's trip."

The subject is one which very much interests the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. This paper recalls an article that appeared in the *Schwäbische Tagwacht*, the Social-Democratic organ of Würtemburg, under the "significant" title: "Behind the Scenes in German Diplomacy: A Companion Piece to the Ems Despatch." This article was published August 4, 1900, and was written by E. Witte, "formerly press attaché at the German Embassy in Washington." Mr. Witte's article ran as follows:

"This bitterness [against England] attained such proportions that on April 1, 1899, Count von Bülow sent a cipher cablegram to the Ambassador which he requested be made public in the American press. . . . Sunday came and with it the Sunday papers, but not one of them contained Count von Bülow's despatch, not one heralded the great sensation of the threatened severance of diplomatic relations between the German empire and Great Britain. Not a sign of life came meanwhile from Mr. Hädicke [of the Associated Press]. The same thing over again on Monday, until at last, late on Tuesday afternoon, I received a brief telegram from him saying that a carrying out of the arrangement was unnecessary, as Lord Salisbury had meanwhile acceded to the German demands. With this announcement in my hand, I hastened to the Ambassador, who made a very queer grimace when he read it, but when composed was pleased that the Bülow companion piece to the Ems despatch had not been made public."

"Whether this presentation corresponds to the facts, we can not determine," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, adding:

"Significant as to Herr Witte's place in the German Embassy at Washington is his remark that he accepted from necessity and not from inclination the offer of Dr. von Holleben (who before his transfer to Washington was envoy in Stuttgart) to become officially connected with the Embassy."

The German papers manifest a suspicion of England in their comments, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* observing:

"It is apparent that no thoughtful man in the United States has any wish to make himself a laughing-stock by taking such hair-raising blood and thunder seriously. The matter became serious only through the efforts of American correspondents of English papers on their return to Europe. If it was supposed that the silly business would be viewed more seriously in Berlin than in America, a great mistake was made. The attempt at blackmail was serenely left to the American criminal law. To the English press, naturally, a tale of scandal involving the German Ambassador was very welcome just now. They have noted with sinister eyes that England has no monopoly of the friendship of the 'American cousins,' that America has rather grown suspicious of England."

English papers show a tendency to consider the incident only in connection with Prince Henry's visit. Says *The Pilot* (London):

"If the German Ambassador has really been trying to work the press, which seems incredible, the effect of the visit will be almost destroyed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "FUSS" OVER MISS ROOSEVELT.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT is the subject of some odd comment in European newspapers, her name being associated with the Constitution of the United States, republican institutions, the wrongs of Ireland, and the Boer war. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"English people will sympathize deeply with Miss Roosevelt in her disappointment at the decision of the American President not to permit her to attend the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The disappointment will be felt on both sides, for many in this country would be pleased to see and make the acquaintance of a young lady who is distinguished, not only by her position at Washington as the President's daughter, but by her own beauty and amiability. Apparently the reason why Miss Roosevelt's father will not permit her to come over is that there was a not unnatural intention to make, in common parlance, too great a fuss over her. The German Emperor and Empress were to take the opportunity of her stay in London to invite her to Berlin, and no doubt wherever she went she would be warmly welcomed and publicly fêted. This would seem to be not in accordance with the simplicity which marks American republicanism, and, if permitted, it might excite some unfriendly remark in circles in America which the President would desire to conciliate. French republicanism is of a more flamboyant type, and it is pointed out that if Mr. Roosevelt imitated the methods of the late M. Felix Faure, his chance of reelection to the Presidency would be gone. None the less do we share the mutual disappointment that we are not to see Miss Roosevelt,

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and she is not to have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the English people and seeing the King of England crowned."

The following particulars are supplied by *The Weekly Scotsman* (Edinburgh):

"The decision that she should not attend was arrived at, it is understood, for reasons of etiquette which tended to complicate the situation. American journals now to hand, however, throw a somewhat different light on the matter. Miss Roosevelt was 'crazy to go,' says one newspaper. What young girl of eighteen wouldn't be? President Roosevelt had doubts; but Mrs. Roosevelt finally prevailed, and it was promised that Miss Alice should go to the coronation. As soon as this fact became known in England, it was announced that Miss Roosevelt would be received with the honors due to the oldest daughter of an emperor. Then the trouble began."

A remarkable editorial utterance on the subject is that of the Paris *Temps*. A few weeks ago it made repeated mention of Mr. Roosevelt's paternal pride in Emperor William's treatment of Miss Roosevelt as a "princess of the blood," showing his Majesty's "tact." The same paper now observes:

"Washington will forget the slight annoyances occasioned by a certain want of tact on the part of William II., his affectation of treating Miss Roosevelt as a princess of the blood and of implicating in state affairs and in official telegrams the name of this charming young person whom the Constitution of the United States does not know, and whom her father would willingly have put less to the front."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN DILLON'S STRONG LANGUAGE.

ENGLISH newspapers seem at a loss for words in characterizing the epithet applied to Joseph Chamberlain by John Dillon under circumstances thus set forth in a London *Times* editorial:

"Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his argument had occasion to dwell a little on the fact that some three or four thousand Boers are fighting on our side, and that General Vilonel called upon the others to abandon a hopeless struggle. Mr. Dillon interjected the remark, 'But he is a "traitor,"' to which the Colonial Secretary replied that Mr. Dillon is no doubt a good judge of traitors. Of course he appealed to the Speaker, who told him that he began it, and that if he would abstain from interruption he would not be subjected to retorts. Whereupon Mr. Dillon called Mr. Chamberlain 'a damned liar,' and refused to withdraw the expression. . . . Mr. Dillon, too, is by way of being a moderate and constitutional Nationalist, being credited with deprecating the recent scandalous conduct of Mr. Swift MacNeill. If this be the conduct of the moderate, what are we to expect from the more violent and irresponsible members of the Irish party?"

JOHN DILLON.

The Standard (London) is unreserved in its condemnation:

"Mr. Dillon's defiance of the House of Commons and disobedience to the Speaker are the culmination of a series of Nationalist demonstrations, of which they were not in reality the worst example. To give the lie direct, and in the language of the gutter, to a minister is less intolerable and provocative than to cheer the defeat of a British force and the capture of one of our generals. The Irish explosion of delight which greeted the announcement of the Tweebosch disaster will not soon pass from the memory of the House of Commons. We can not affect to regret it. It showed what manner of men these Nationalist representatives are, and what is the character of their real ends and aims."

A view which, as coming from England, has at least the merit of uncompromising originality, is thus expressed by the advanced Radical *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London):

"To call the Birmingham—or, rather, the Camberwell—renegade 'a d—— liar,' as Mr. Dillon did in the House of Commons on Thursday night, may have been unparliamentary, but probably the majority of our people will agree that it was a thoroughly accurate description of the vulgarest politician in Parliament. He accused Mr. Dillon of being an authority on 'treachery'—he whose whole life has been a constant betrayal of his political allies. Chamberlain's entire career has been a lie, as any one may ascertain for himself by reading his past speeches and contrasting them with his present professions. Lord Salisbury called him Jack Cade—an epithet which charged very much more serious offenses than mere lying. Chamberlain has the satisfaction of knowing that he is the most loathed man in this country, of which he is the greatest enemy, his unscrupulous conceit having brought it almost to the verge of ruin."

Irish papers devote much comment to the episode. *The Daily Express* (Dublin) says "the attitude of the Irish Nationalist members is intelligible enough, since it is their deliberate purpose to degrade the House of Commons." *The Irish Times* (Dublin) thinks too much importance should not be attached to Mr. Dillon's act in England. *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) says decent men will condemn Chamberlain, not Dillon. *The Evening Telegraph* (Dublin) says that Dillon was "guilty of a slight exaggeration" in replying to Chamberlain: "He called him a damned liar, but the damnation is only coming. It is in sight, and as to Mr. Chamberlain being a liar, that goes without saying."

IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

FOR some little time the question has been "discreetly mooted" in certain European capitals "whether the United States are well advised in extending the Monroe Doctrine to South America," according to the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*. Whereupon *The St. James's Gazette* (London) observes:

"Whether wise or unwise, we do not imagine that Americans are likely to tolerate for a moment the treatment of this matter as an open question. It will require a good deal more than a visit of civility from an amiable German Prince before the United States will let William II. lay hands on Brazil without sacrificing the bones of a good many Pomeranian grenadiers."

The comment of *The Spectator* (London) connects the subject with German world-policy:

"We have repeatedly pointed out that this policy must in the nature of things include a wish for territory in South America whither the surplus population of the empire can betake itself without losing its nationality. We note, therefore, with some interest that friction has begun between the numerous German settlers in Rio Grande do Sul and the Government of Brazil. That Government, it is stated, is raising after many years a question of the settlers' titles, and compelling them to repurchase their lands, not at their original price, but at their value after their own improvements have been counted in. As this disposition is not shown toward the Italian settlers, it is possible that priestly influence is at work; but the Germans will undoubtedly appeal to Berlin, which can protect them fully if only Washington permits. Washington will not permit; but she does not even pretend to interfere in the internal quarrel, and it has just been noted in the German parliament that emigrants ought to go to Brazil rather than to North America, where they are lost. When there are enough of them an insurrection would not contravene the Monroe Doctrine."

With reference to the claims of the German settlers in Brazil,

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the *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes an elaborate article, thus summing up:

"The colonists may be referred to the Brazilian courts. . . . But the only appeal open is to the courts of third instance, the tribunal being in Rio Janeiro. But such a legal procedure requires not only much time but a great deal more money than the colonists can afford. No, aid and protection can be given them only by a stronger Power. . . . 'If only we were Italians we should be free from such oppression,' is the universal sigh of our countrymen there. Our Government has every motive to give them the same protection that the emigrants of smaller Powers receive. If our colonists, as a result of the general naturalization law of 1890 have lost the right of German citizenship, the German empire has nevertheless ample means to obtain redress for such violation of its rights."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN ON THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE Japanese press, native and non-native, comments in an almost unanimously enthusiastic chorus upon the treaty of offense and defense between Great Britain and Japan. The subject is apparently inexhaustible. Most noticeable is Japanese pride in such recognition of Japan by a great civilized Power. The *Mainichi* (Osaka) says:

"The contracting Powers are Great Britain and Japan on paper, but there is also the unofficial American support of the alliance. It is an alliance of the three Powers which hold the balance of power in the Far East, in commerce, in navigation, and in naval and military strength. The three Powers in combination can defy the world, and we do not hesitate to assert that their alliance is sufficient to guaranty the peace of the world. The mist of uncertainty which has hung over the Far East since the China-Japan war has been dispersed by the alliance. Dreams of dismemberment, schemes of territorial aggrandizement and the other policies of some Powers have been blown away from the Asiatic continent. The alliance in truth protects the lives and the safety of one-third of the population of the world. The condition of affairs in China and Korea which has hitherto been disastrous will become a paradise. All who hope for the peace of the world should hail the alliance, securing, as it does, the happiness of mankind. The alliance is one of the great successes of the world. The two Powers in the East and the West have clasped hands, have cleared a great problem, and have thrown their sash of protection over China and Korea. They have succeeded where the greatness of Rome and Genghis Khan failed."

The *Jiji* is of opinion that the peace of the Far East has been made enduring, and adds:

"We welcome the alliance as Japanese subjects; but also because it assists the progress and peace of the world. Great Britain does not often enter into such agreements, but she has now contracted one with Japan. It may be said that general political conditions led her to take this determined step, but it may also be said that she had appreciated the worth of Japan."

The paper concludes by cautioning the Japanese people that their responsibilities have been made heavier by the alliance, and they are advised to go forward maintaining their dignity and their position.

It would be possible to quote echo after echo of these views. Still there is dissent here and there, as may be seen in the following from the *Niroku* (Tokyo):

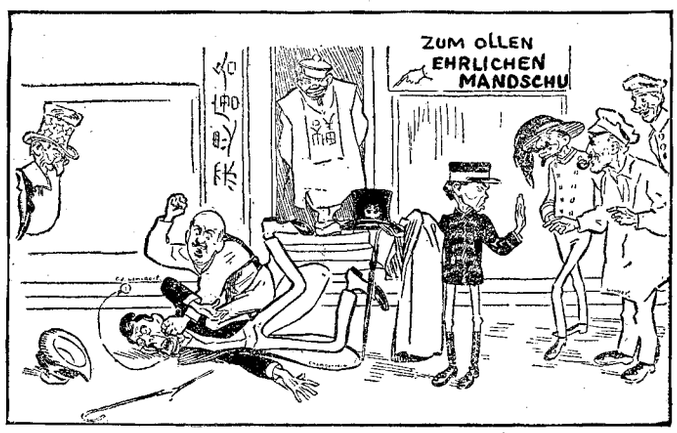
"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance stipulates that on a third country declaring war against one of the contracting Powers the ally is not to assist its colleague. Hence a third country which is superior in strength may be led or tempted to declare war against one of the contracting Powers. As a result of the alliance British interests in China will be perfectly protected and Japanese interests in China and Korea will be constantly endangered. This is the great fault of the alliance. Another fault is that the sphere of influence of Great Britain and Japan in China is not distinctly stated in the alliance."

The journal in conclusion warns the public that the alliance will lead to a new covenant between Great Britain, Japan, and Russia in after years.

The non-native Japanese press expresses various opinions, depending usually upon the national affiliation of the particular paper making the comment. *The Japan Times*, which occupies a place of its own in that it is under Japanese control, says:

"An alliance with one of the foremost nations of the world, if not the foremost! The very idea can not help arousing in us a feeling of the gravest responsibility, especially because the object of that great alliance is purely and absolutely peaceful, and especially also as the news has been sprung upon us with such startling suddenness. We do not mean to minimize the sense of unmixed satisfaction with which we hail the announcement of the alliance just concluded. We would have been untrue to ourselves if we were to feel otherwise, for the alliance constitutes a fact unique in the long annals of the country and is concluded with a Power which has always shown itself disinclined to enter into written engagements with any foreign nation. This alli-

THE BEAR'S PART IN THE LITTLE ANGLO-JAPANESE ARRANGEMENT.
—*Silhouette.*



A pictorial presentation of a clause in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Chamberlain pounded by Russia (Count Lamsdorff) while Japan waves the onlooking Powers away. —*Uit der Tag* (Berlin).

PICTORIAL HITS AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

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ance, furthermore, will henceforth form a powerful factor in shaping the course of events in the extreme East and will therefore insure peace on this side of the world, while it lasts. And we desire nothing so much as peace in this quarter, for our desire as a nation is now, as it has always been, the progress of the country on commercial and industrial lines. On the other hand the alliance marks a new epoch, a new departure, in our national policy which has hitherto been one of isolation and independent action."

At this point it behooves us to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Kobe *Herald* (Kobe), from whose columns we have "lifted" the Japanese comments here quoted. An elaborate editorial on "Japanese Opinion on the Alliance" appears in the Kobe *Chronicle*, a British daily, from which we quote:

"The anticipation expressed by the Premier in announcing the conclusion of the convention, that it will not raise any bad feeling among the other Powers, is echoed by the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*. The peculiarity of this alliance, that it is not a secret one, is sufficient, our contemporary thinks, to disarm opposition, while the fact that its object is for the maintenance of peace in the Orient should delight all the other Powers. A reference is also made by the *Nichi-Nichi* to the new policy inaugurated by Great Britain in forming the alliance. It is perhaps inevitable that the Japanese press should compare the Anglo-German agreement, signed the year before last, with the present convention. As the *Nippon* points out, however, the Anglo-German agreement was merely a temporary arrangement, and was in no respect a defensive alliance such as the Anglo-Japanese convention formulates. . . . With the exception of the *Niroku*, the papers receive the convention with lively expressions of satisfaction. Probably political reasons account for the silence on this subject of the papers associated with the Constitutional Association, such as the *Chuo* and the *Jimmin*."

The delight of the Japanese native press generally is not entirely sympathized with by the Kobe *Herald*, which remarks:

"It will be noted that the language of some of the Japanese newspapers is quite extravagantly enthusiastic. In their exuberance some of them are in danger of magnifying the scope of the new alliance. Their jubilation is understandable, but it is well if other of the influential Japanese papers take more moderate views. The Far East situation is not yet clear of the wood, altho it may be permissible to hope that the alliance will show the way."

SUPPRESSING STUDENTS IN RUSSIA.

STUDENT uprisings in Moscow and St. Petersburg, Poltava and Kieff, their chronic suppression by the Russian authorities, and the grave portents in all these things are agitating the European press outside the Czar's dominions. *The Times* (London) prefaces its long editorial on the subject thus:

"There is no country in the world with any pretence to civilization where the authorities exercise a censorship over the press comparable to that which is exercised in Russia. The suppression, not merely of opinions, but of statements of fact distasteful to the Government, is regarded in the official world as amongst the chief bulwarks of the autocracy. Education, and the natural and wholesome aspirations which education brings, are necessarily spreading year by year amongst the subjects of the Czar, but the cherished tradition that discussion is dangerous to the state still directs the action of those responsible for the domestic peace of the empire. They have applied it with rather more than the usual severity since the beginning of the present year."

The outbreaks of last month in St. Petersburg are thus characterized:

"Such importance as the disturbance at St. Petersburg has consists in the facts that it is not an isolated disturbance and that it is not limited to the intellectual proletariat only. Outbreaks organized in the same way, but attended by much more formidable riots, have taken place at Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, and Odessa within the last few months, and all of these outbreaks have been marked by a common feature. In all of them the workmen have joined the students. It is this cooperation of the proletariat of labor with the proletariat of the universities which is the most remarkable and not the least disquieting symptom in this movement. It is a new symptom, and, as it seems to be due to permanent changes in Russian society which are themselves in progress, it does not appear likely to diminish. Prominent amongst those changes is the extension of elementary education and the growth of a class of factory operatives."

Those who participate in these movements no longer desire to conceal their true nature, announces the Social-Democratic *Vorwärts* (Berlin):

"They proclaim openly their forcible resistance of the Government's brutal Cossack proceedings, which they will no longer endure empty-handed. The Russian intellectual proletariat and the Russian toilers see no other solution than that of arms. . . . The Government has uncommonly advanced the revolutionary cause during the past three years. By slow degrees the Government's imbecility is being made as plain as day. It has scarcely a single way of escape left. The swelling flood rises over its head."

Conservative German papers ridicule this view of the situation. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says any idea of revolution is absurd:

"We believe no true Russian will hear of any abolition of the Czar's absolutism. He feels satisfied with the prevailing order of things. Any attempt on the part of Nihilist students or of revolutionists of foreign birth or training to bestow the blessings of parliamentary government upon Russia would be resisted by the Russian people."

The still more conseravtive *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) draws a vivid picture of the dire consequences of any change in the Czar's absolutism:

"Great as are the evils of the present system, evils a hundredfold worse would follow if the parliamentary system made its entry into Russia. Jewish and Russian 'intelligence' in combination would call down chaos in the shortest possible time and hopelessly ruin the empire. No one who has even a half knowledge of Russian conditions can doubt this for a moment. Here if anywhere applies the proverb: They will be as they are or they will not be at all."

The Russian press is undergoing a system of suppression or penalizing in connection with the disturbances. The *Viedomosti* (Moscow), a semi-official paper, has been "summarily dealt with" for reporting a student demonstration.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

MAKING GERMAN SOLDIERS EAT GRASS.—Denunciation of German military methods is voiced by *Vorwärts* (Berlin) because training officers compel recruits to go down on their hands and knees and eat grass like cattle. This practise is intended to punish the refractory. The *Vossiche Zeitung* reports a case in which a recruit was so hurt that he committed suicide. The subject has been brought up in the Reichstag, in connection with like instances of military punishment, and is attracting notice in the German press.

A CHINESE PAPER ON CHINESE EXCLUSION.—That influential Chinese newspaper, *Shen Pao*, has given expression editorially to its views of our Chinese exclusion law. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) has translated this Chinese opinion as follows: "In the twelfth year of the present reign, Chang Yin Huan signed the convention forbidding Chinese entering the United States. From that day to this, our Chinese residing in the United States have been repressed and oppressed on every side. Chinese passengers are not allowed to land at all in San Francisco. They are carefully watched night and day lest any should escape into the United States. Their names are checked off twice a day. Without distinction of good or bad, our countrymen are all treated like criminals until they leave for South America. In the twenty-first year of Kuang-Hsu, a new law compelled all male and female alike to go ashore on a small island, strip, and bathe in a big tank. After that a foreign doctor examined them one by one to see if they had any venereal disease. Then they were all driven into a wooden shed to await the arrival of the South American teamer. Such treatment was enough to drive the self-respecting to suicide. . . . The respectable people of the United States do not approve of these anti-Chinese laws, only the working-classes are strong, and are urging Congress to re-enact the exclusion laws."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A DILUTED DOLLY DIALOG.

NAUGHTY NAN. By John Luther Long. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 418 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company, New York.

THIS book is one long conversation, or rather series of conversations, between its various characters. The conversations are built after the manner of the Dolly Dialogs. In fact, had one of these talks between Dolly and Mr. Carter been dragged out to book length, and the wit that was condensed into a few pages scattered through a book, it would not be unlike "Naughty Nan."

The characters in the book are few—the hero, his aunt, Naughty Nan, the bank president, Nan's Poor Things, as she named her raft of admirers, and the various people in Little Italy, where Nan escapes occasionally for a breath of fresh garlic. The book starts gaily enough. Nan's aunt calls on the hero to "save" Nan, who is flirting outrageously with the Poor Things. The hero, who tells the story in the first person, is deemed a very staid and safe person with whom Nan could not possibly fall in love. That Mr. Long's story might not be without a plot, Nan was in infancy engaged to an English divine, Cawdor by name. Of course Nan and the hero had been in love a long time and only Cawdor had kept them apart. This situation Nan left in charge of her cousin, the hero, and, engaged to another man, gives an opportunity for any amount of Dolly Dialoging. So for chapter after chapter the hero and Nan talk at cross purposes, and flirt at cross purposes.

JOHN LUTHER LONG.

Nan, tired of so much talk, no doubt, resolves to act. Cawdor has become for her an impossibility, so instead of throwing him over and bringing Mr. Long's book to an untimely end by so simple a proceeding, she resolves to elope with an Italian count, but elope in such a way that the hero may follow her and again save her. Cawdor would, of course, want no more of her after such an escapade, and she could marry her cousin in peace. Up to this time the book is gay and harmless enough. But Mr. Long inconsistently changes his key, and causes a railway accident in which the hero is severely injured. Nan, of course, visits him regularly in the hospital, and when the bandages are taken from his face he fancies himself repulsive to her. He goes away and wanders through Europe for two years, never seeing his face because of a promise he has made Nan not to look at himself in the glass. Of course it all ends well, except so far as the art of the story is concerned. The book, which might have been a merry extravaganza, ends as a farce with the laugh on the author. The book is artificial from beginning to end, but the artificiality is dainty and inoffensive, and to intrude railway accidents, scarred faces, and heart-breaks into such a setting was to sacrifice whatever merit the book has.

A STUDY IN SOULS.

WISTONS. By Miles Amber. Cloth, 5¾ × 8 inches, 346 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

THERE is a new color in this book, but it is partly due to the author's technic and partly to the impersonal attitude of "Miles Amber" toward her psychological spinning. One is impressed by it somewhat as the suggestion of "reserve force" in an actor arouses the spectator's expectancy. At the very end, when the patient reader sees his hope frustrated, the author rather confesses to the weakness which the reader has become convinced of, and also reveals sex by three or four quite personal paragraphs of self-exposure. They may be quoted entire:

"And now that you have been told of them, tell me: Did Esther and Rhoda live only because the shadowy Georgina died? Or have souls no ancestry, and is heredity of the body only?

"And tell me, too, if character be indeed predestination, will nothing be deducted from the debit side when the stern angel sends in his accounts?

"You have no answer for me, even you, who feel the irony of things; who have the ultimate, the crowning sense of pity; you, to whom has been vouchsafed the rare, the supreme revelation of vastness.

"And I, too, have accepted the silence, and I wait."

After which specimen of the author's subjective mood, and the style it precipitates, one may be grateful for the gray, negative atmosphere that enshrouds the narration. There is no lesson taught by "Wistons," and the character-drawing is a labored rather than spontaneous exposition of bizarre creatures. The "story" interest is almost null, and even the tragedy of it is brought out with the impassiveness of a master surgeon, but without his merit.

Wistons is an estate of rural simplicity whose masters are bucolic. George, the heir of the Woolvenhursts, after a university course at Oxford (the first in the family), falls in love with a lusciously beautiful gypsy and marries her. A more discordant note could hardly have been sounded in the Doric rhythm of Wistons. She bears him two girls, Esther and Rhoda. The child-life of this pair is interesting, with the tang of their Romany blood and the education and guidance they received from Betty Hurst, a distant connection adopted by George's mother, who had been his nurse as she is his children's. Bella, the gypsy mother, lolls around in the background, like a lazy Irish setter, all through the story, an unconvincing "studio effect."

A young man, Robin Yaldwya, as "freaky" as the other characters, walks across to "Wistons" one day, sees Esther in the woods, and even at sight of him the girl said "Yes, yes, oh yes." The next day he asks her to marry him. He is "going to write" a novel. Usually, nothing is to be feared in the shape of a novel from those who are "going to write" one. The "going" takes up all the capacity for doing.

Robin turns out selfish and flirts with other women. Esther comes back to Wistons, and there, soon after, Rhoda, who has been extravagating in London on her own account, also appears bringing a rosy infant which she has acquired in the Metropolis. She has no desire to marry the infant's father, and in a fit of jealousy, and at her coldness, when he comes after her, he stabs her and she dies. Esther is called to London the same day by Robin's mishap in trying to rescue a baby from a fire "because he thought Esther would like it."

This is "Wistons"! It is only fair to add that it is more interesting as set forth by Miles Amber than in a brutal analysis. But as you feel a trifle "put upon" when you get to the end, and, despite the tragic episodes, realize that nothing has happened, the result is much the same. The mystery of life, its irony, its malevolent conjunctions, souls with eccentric tentativeness and fierce cravings that are frustrated—all this is no new thing, and a work of fiction that coldly and unsympathetically illustrates them with no strong thread that binds them, and no climax, does not seem to have achieved the highest result in the field of fiction.

THE STARRING OF THE HEROINE.

SPINDLE AND PLOW. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 342 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THERE have been recently published a number of books wherein the authors have starred the heroines. Not only was the heroine the central figure, but she was allowed off the scene for hardly a moment. All the episodes and all the minor characters merely served in these various novels either to round out the drama of the heroine's life or to throw light on her character. It is rather amusing to contrast these heroines, for, by chance, four of them happen to represent four differing schools of literature, and all of them enter more or less into feminine psychology. Miss Johnston's "Audrey," the seventeenth-century wood nymph, lives through her various adventures with the grace and spirit that belong to a properly brought-up heroine of the historical school. The gay and artificial talk of Mr. Long's Naughty Nan fills the pages of his book. Lady Walderhurst, of Mrs. Burnett's creation, is a very perfect example of the art of a finished story-teller. Finally Shalisha, the heroine of Mrs. Dudeney's new book, "Spindle and Plow," is the latter-day heroine.

MRS. H. DUDENEY.

It must be confessed that Shalisha looms larger as a personality than any of the others. Mrs. Dudeney can not, of course, compare to Mrs. Burnett as an accomplished writer, for Mrs. Burnett has all the tricks of her trade at her finger-tips. But there are an earnestness and a depth to Mrs. Dudeney's work that one rarely finds. "Spindle and Plow" is the sort of story where nothing very much happens and where the heroine is so much of a personality that she is quite above being a personage. Mrs. Burnett's book is literature showing a very attractive picture of a real person. "Audrey" is a romantic informality who skilfully is made to seem probable. But in Mrs. Dudeney's book, literature is done away with and we are face to face with a real woman. Mrs. Dudeney, to be sure, has a text, for she has not yet learned to do without one. But it is the wholesome one that it is not well for men or women to live alone; that the soil is good, and wealth doesn't matter. Shalisha triumphs above every text, robust and feminine, a noble picture. One feels oneself out of doors away from the conventional world of books in reading about her.

Mrs. Dudeney has made too many of her minor characters too per-

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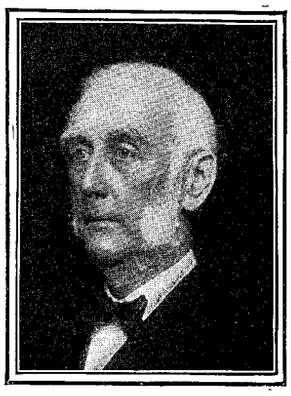
sistently unpleasant. She has not drawn them impartially; one feels that they had no chance, for Mrs. Dudeney bore them a grudge from the first. In this book the author has gotten away from the morbidness that characterized her previous work, and has certainly drawn a more convincing picture of a woman than that presented by any other of the recent authors who have written books around the characters of their heroines.

STILL ANOTHER DISCUSSION OF MORAL LAW.

The Moral Law; or, The Theory and Practise of Duty. By Edward John Hamilton, D.D. Cloth, 5¼ × 8½ inches, 473 pp. Price $1.60 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

THERE is always a place for another book of ethics. In this one before us there is considerable that is new, and a general improvement of theories that are not new. Dr. Hamilton is sufficiently independent in his methods to be sure in advance of producing his own results and of speaking from a well-considered individual standpoint. In this volume, both the vocabulary which the author very happily commands and the order of treatment are on the whole original. The book seems to have issued partly from the author's critical dissatisfaction with many of the existing treatments, and accordingly he passes in review the chief theories of ethical philosophy, pointing out both their defects and the residue of usable truth in them. His own theory is inductively developed from an analysis of the ethical consciousness, after a quite extensive survey of the principal moral categories, such as Pleasure, the Good, etc. From the analysis and generalization of the moral judgments of mankind the attempt is made to obtain the final ethical principles to which the ascertained facts of moral conduct may be referred. Following this intention, Dr. Hamilton comes to the test point of his theory in his analysis of the Moral Law. The ethical obligation of man is not (as with Dr. Ladd in his recent volume) carried back directly to man's personal relation with an external Will. But Dr. Hamilton makes moral law a more concrete fact than it has commonly seemed by means of a somewhat original definition. In his view, a definitive and fundamental element in law is teleological,—that is, the end in view is a relation essential to law. Accordingly the Moral Law is the bond to seek an apprehended goal, the path to the final ethical end. This goal is the absolute Good, or the generic Right. The author would say that this is a final conception, not subject to any higher reference, in thus seeming to differ from those who derive the idea of Right and Good from the personal base.



EDWARD J. HAMILTON.

This is a work that will serve to suggest the radical need of improvement in our treatment of ethical problems, and whether one agrees or not with the author's views, will stimulate the student to a closer criticism of the current treatises, while provoking interest in the problems suggested.

AN EXTRAVAGANT PACE.

My Lady Peggy Goes to Town. By Francis Aymar Matthews. Cloth, 5¾ x 8 inches, 339 pp. The Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

THIS recklessly devised outing of Lady Peggy Burgoyne is a tabasco meringue. The author having set out with the buoyant resolve that probability shall not count a rap, and feeling that "the play's the thing," leads the twin-sister of Kenaston of Kenaston a swift dance. She is a country lass, who has been bred in a hoyden way that makes her strong, expert with sword, and a good horsewoman; but she is all woman and very much in love with Sir Percy de Bohun. In a miff, she packs him off and he goes to London to drown his mortification in gaiety with the bucks of the Metropolis. Then Peggy and a maid must needs trot up there on one of woman's noblest missions—redeeming a man from his evil ways. They disguise themselves as old ladies (with the aid of veils) and in her brother's room (he is ignorant of her coming) Peggy dons a suit of his, buys a wig, and even her own twin-brother does not know her.

She is bowled over by Mr. Beau Brummell's coachman because that master-fop is taken with the knot of her Mechlin cravat. Then he takes her to his lodgings thinking she is Sir Robin McTart, and there she stays during her sojourn in London. She becomes the toast of the town, plays, fights, and is a *Deus ex machina* for Sir Percy, whom she loves even after she thinks he has given his affection to Lady Diana Weston.

In a gay road party, Lady Peggy, still as Sir Robin, actually "does" Captain Kidd, and is within an ace of being hanged as high as Haman for that worthy himself. But even a lady less hampered by the law of probabilities than this author would have had Sir Percy come before the "drop," which he does. The amusing part is that he hates Sir Robin McTart, whom Peggy is so brilliantly impersonating.

The story is sprightly, and there is a thin flavor of the London of that day, tho we are introduced to no celebrities except Beau Brummell, with one passing allusion to Sam Johnson. In short, if the motto for her book has been, "Leave all reason, ye who enter here," and the reader can live up to it, then may he essay it with a light mind and a good heart. For those who relish thistle-down fiction, here is something that may entertain them without a feather-weight of strain on the mind.

Literature would be an easy means of livelihood were this class of fiction in great demand. Sprightly action is all. It is a wonder that "Fiction" should be a term comprehensive enough to embrace "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," and "Romola," or "Vanity Fair." With a pleasant sense of fitness, the author narrates in the historical present, and there is more than this point of resemblance between her style and that of the prolific lady who signed herself "The Duchess." One thing that may be said without sin about the book is that it is prettily and appropriately gotten up.

WHAT AMERICA OWES TO PROVIDENCE.

The Hand of God in American History. A Study of National Politics. By Robert Ellis Thompson, S.T.D. Cloth, 4¾ x 7½ inches, 235 pp. Price, $1.00. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

FEW advocates of theism would question the proposition which this book seems intended to develop. The inference, however, is largely left to the reader. History is "providential" or otherwise quite consonantly with one's original assumption, and the author's theism naturally dominates his material. It is always easier, however, to predicate Providence on the whole than to point it out in detail. The author's manner of selecting and his method of treating his history are such that the reader of this book may be left with the suspicion that he only means that whatever *is*, is from the "hand of God." When progress occurs and the course of events seems to be promoted, it is from divine reasons; but we are liable to more or less skepticism when we find an equal or greater providence predicated of the evil that seems to retard progress and shatter the ideal. On this principle, what course of history can not be demonstrated as providential?

This convenient method is followed by Dr. Thompson until he reaches the era of "imperialism," when he seems less willing to trust his weight upon it. The application of his "providential" assumption to the recent expansion movements too drastically, seems to him nearly blasphemous, and he deliberately repudiates the assumption, laying this part of our history to the "pride" and volition of the American people. When, on the other hand, we reflect that no period of our history has seemed quite so clearly and divinely "providential" as the past few years to great numbers of religious thinkers, the peculiar peril of this philosophy of history begins to emerge. This apparent drawing back of the author from his main method may itself be the soundest criticism of the attempt to make a category of things providential. Perhaps the utmost that any history yields for such a conclusion is a very generalized aspect of the spiritual progress of men and nations. To interrogate the special and single event, with the hope of educing a clear article of divinity, is a task too complicated for the average philosopher. If he succeeds, he usually lands in the philosophy of the great "Essay":

"—— whatever is is right."

Aside from this fundamental *petitio principii* of the book we have here a nearly remarkable survey of American events, the moral and providential significance of which is pointed out in a way to make our national history fascinating to every hopeful mind. One is not obliged to accept the author's assumption in order to gain inspiration from the book, and he will find much of the writing original and acute. Especially suggestive are the author's conclusions that our immigrant population is our bulwark of power and safety; that this is the most temperate of civilized nations in the matter of alcoholic liquors; and that our damage fees against China forebode a policy that we shall find uncomfortable in some future applications of it to ourselves.

In pointing out the special vocation of this republic, the author does not conjure with the term *democracy;* but that commonizing of the suffrage, of education, and more and more of wealth, which he names as items of our mission, is in fact the movement of our country toward the best results of democracy.

As to the main theme implied in the title of the book, much less is done with it than seems to be required. The hand of God in history is not to be best discerned and discussed by a single comparison with the Hebrew commonwealth, but by some clear analysis and synthesis of the dominance and progress of inherently spiritual ideas and standards, in their understood relations with the progress of man—or in this case the progress of the republic. In this treatise the reader will not find this work done for him, but he may gather hints from which such a spiritual rationale of our history might be worked out.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Thrall of Leif the Lucky."—Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.)

"The Little Brother."—Josiah Flynt. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Sin of Jasper Standish."—Rita. (R. F. Fenno, $1.25.)

"An Island Cabin."—Arthur Henry. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Land of Nome."—Lanier McKee. (The Grafton Press.)

"The Son of a Fiddler."—Jennette Lee. (Houghton & Mifflin Company, $1.50.)

"The Life of Jesus Christ."—Rev. Walter Elliott. (Catholic Book Exchange, New York.)

"The Unsealed Bible."—Rev. George Chainey. (The School of Interpretation, Chicago, $3.)

"The Girl Warriors."—Adene Williams. (David C. Cook Publishing Company.)

"Wonderland."—Olin D. Wheeler. (Charles S. Fee, Northern Pacific Railway Company, St. Paul, $0.06.)

"A Roman Mystery."—Richard Bagot. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Shakesperian Synopses."—J. Walker McSpadden. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.45.)

"Angelot."—Eleanor C. Price. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.)

"Mary Garvin."—Fred Lewis Pattee. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.)

The Wayside Cross.

By EDWARD J. WHEELER.

Across the blue of a summer sky
The storm-king urges his coursers black:
His rumbling chariots roll on high,
And the lightning flashes along their track.

Facing the blast and blinding rain,
From a wayside cross, the Christ looks down,
His eyes of compassion filled with pain,
His temples torn by the cruel crown.

But, safely sheltered amid the storm,
And twittering softly, as in a nest,
Beneath an arm of the sacred form,
A bevy of sparrows has flown to rest.

They have no knowledge of rite or creed,
They raise no question of whence or why;
They know that here, in time of need,
Are shelter and peace when the storm is high.

I look, and ponder: "Were it not best,
When the storms of life obscure the sky,
To turn from reason's unending quest,
And on as simple a faith rely?"

But lo! a rift in the cloud appears,
A gleam of heaven's abiding blue,
And, like a rapture that shines through tears,
A flood of glory comes sweeping through.

The bow of promise its beauty flings
Above the stricken and sullen earth;
Again, with flutter of eager wings,
The little birds flit joyfully forth.

What now, to them, is the wayside cross
When skies are clearing and earth grows gay?
With lives unaltered for gain or loss,
They chirp and chatter upon their way.

Then to my heart there comes a prayer,—
"Not like the birds would I come to Thee,
O Lord, for shelter from strife and care.
From the pain and peril of life to flee.

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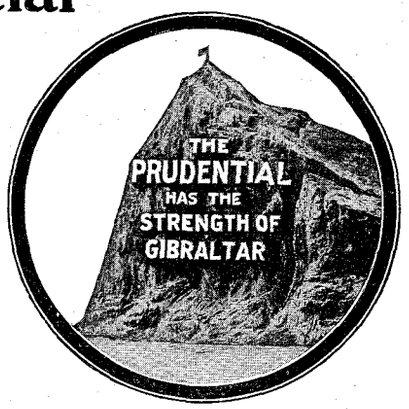

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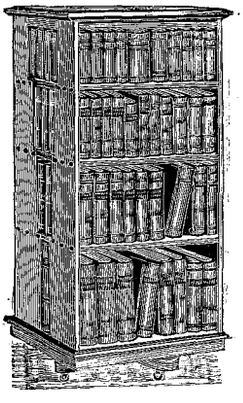

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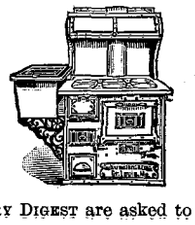

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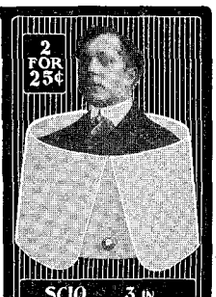

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Didst Thou seek shelter when, o'er Thy head,
The clouds of muttering hatred burst?
When friends were fleeing, and, in their stead,
Came cross and spear and the raging thirst?

I ask not shelter, but ask to be
With Thine own resolute soul endowed,
In time of trial to stand like Thee,
To front the tempest, or face the crowd.

"And when the glory regilds the sky,
Thy spirit of service to me still give,
For I would be able Thy death to die,
Were I but able Thy life to live."

—In April *Success.*

Two Worlds.

By WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

A world of ceaseless toil and strife,
With vast extremes of death and life,—
Passions that throb with love or hate,
And dark complexities of Fate,—
This is the world of Men.

A mighty world where Thought is king,
With words forever blossoming,—
A realm no discord ever seeks,
Peopled with silence that yet speaks,—
This is the world of Books.

—In March *Critic.*

Renunciation.

By MARGARET RIDGELY SCHOTT.

The lips we love and may not kiss,
The self we love and cast aside,
The flowery ways we choose to miss
For paths where rue and thorns abide;

The wistful eyes that see the shore,
They may not seek beyond the seas—
Ah! Life to Come, hast thou in store
A fit exchange for gifts like these?"

—In March *Scribner's Magazine.*

Hinc Illæ Lachrymæ.

By I. ZANGWILL.

Not hence, O Earth, the saddest tears we weep—
That we are puny creatures of thy crust,
And swift revert to our parental dust,
Which breeds from e'en the ashes of our sleep;
Nor that the span of time 'tis ours to creep
Above our graves is darkened by distrust
And marred by sordid cares and pangs unjust;
Not from our pain the deepest tears upleap.

But hence these tears—that through the mists of youth
There gleams a golden world of miracle,
Which, even when its glamour fades and ruth
Has dispossessed our sense that all is well,
Still stirs by lovely face or lofty truth
Some dream of Beauty unpossessable.

In February *Bookman.*

Remote.

By CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

Somewhere, perchance, there is a love
That one day I may gain;
But oh, it is so very far
Through darkness and the rain!

And yet more distant than the dream
Of joy that still may be,
Is that old love gone softly down
The aisles of Memory!

—In *New England Magazine.*

STOVE ANNOUNCEMENT.

In another column of this paper appears a special announcement of the Kalamazoo Stove Company at Kalamazoo, Michigan, who announce that they will now sell their entire line of the Celebrated Kalamazoo Steel Ranges, Steel Cook Stoves and Oak Heaters direct to the user at factory prices, saving the purchaser all dealers' and jobbers' profits.

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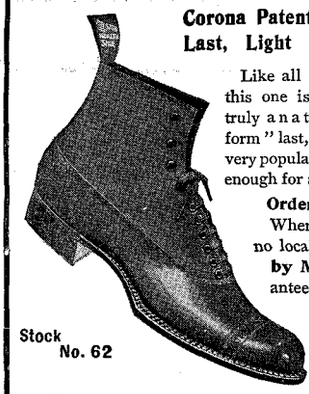

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Death's Claim.

By MONTROSE J. MOSES.

"Hush," whispered Death, "by the lingering light
Of life, we'll creep into the night,
You and I alone;
Leave what is done for men to judge you by,
Now that you come to die,
The tone
Of melody, full muffled, melts away,—
But men will feel thee in the echo, in the clay
Or stone,
Shaped by thy hand; will laud the pen
That sang for the hearts of men;
The throne
Of something higher, and the light
Of life eternal, waits us in the night—
You and I alone;
I claimed not that of Keats to which the world is clinging,
I claimed but his power of singing
As my own."

—In the March-April *Things and Thoughts.*

PERSONALS.

The Uncrowned King of South Africa.—Most of the newspapers, in commenting on the death of Cecil Rhodes, call him the "uncrowned king of South Africa." He was born at Bishop Stratford, Herts, in South England, on July 5, 1854. He was educated in one of the English public schools and at Oriel College, Oxford. He was sent to his brother Herbert, a planter in Natal, to regain his health, and when the rush to the diamond mines of Kimberley set in, the two brothers decided to try their luck there. The New York *Sun* in an account of his life continues:

"The two young men shouldered picks and shovels and went into the mines to dig for diamonds along with the rest. They got what they went after, but when the first excitement wore off Cecil Rhodes concluded that he knew a better game than digging his own jewels. He made up his mind, young as he was, that there was more money for him in South Africa in hiring men to do the digging for him.

"So he left the mines and went on the floor of the Kimberley Mining Exchange. With what money he had he began speculating in mining stocks. In the midst of the early success young Rhodes thought of the degree which Oxford owed him after he had paid Oxford two more years of study, and when he felt that he was ready he went back to Oxford, took his degree of A.B., after passing the necessary examinations, and returned to South Africa.

"In the mean time, one of the many mining companies which had been organized in Kimberley was the De Beers Mining Company, whose capital was £200,000. Rhodes became a stockholder in the company and not long afterward became its president. At the same time all the other companies were fighting one another and the price of diamonds became ruinously low."

Rhodes decided to consolidate the various companies, and in 1889 succeeded, Rhodes being made the head of the consolidation:

"Then came the organization of the Imperial British South Africa Company, for which Rhodes obtained the charter from Parliament. In order that all opposition from the Irish benches might be shut off, Rhodes, apropos of nothing, sent his

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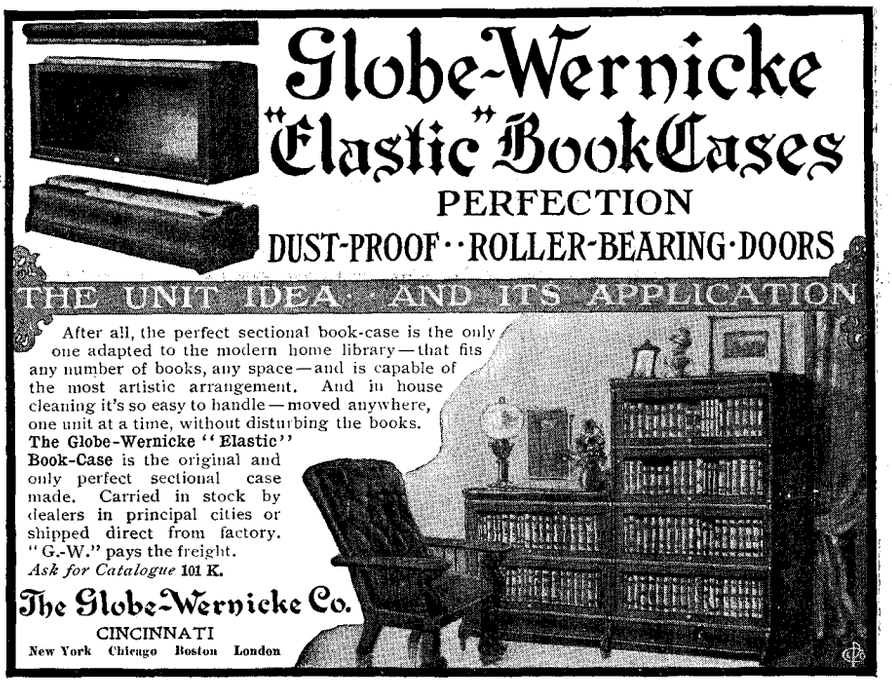
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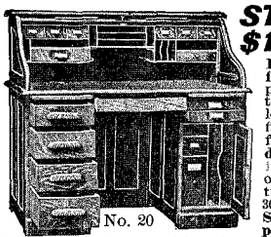
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check to Mr. Parnell for $10,000. There was little opposition to the charter. The history of South Africa after the organization of the Chartered Company and up to the time of the Jameson raid during Christmas week of 1896 is the personal history of Cecil Rhodes.

"The Jameson raid followed. It is now known that Rhodes planned it and used all the power of the office he held to further it. That he did not succeed was due, some have said, to the fact that Rhodes left the arrangement of important details to others.

"Not long after the Parliamentary investigation, Rhodes's successor as Premier of Cape Colony was appointed, and he sent in his resignation as a director of the Chartered Company. No one doubts, however, that, altho only a stockholder, Rhodes still remained the directing spirit in that great corporation."

Rhodes's fortune is given as $72,000,000. He never married, and the bulk of his fortune outside of some personal bequests, is left for the promotion of a vast plan of education.

A Man Who Won't Write Letters.—That a man can successfully conduct a vast business for a number of years without writing or signing a letter seems to be incredible in this age of universal letter-writing, but it is said that Mr. J. Edward Addicks, who is president of a dozen corporations, never writes or signs a communication of any description.

Some years ago Mr. Addicks, according to the story, wrote a hasty letter to an old friend and business associate, but, by some fortunate accident, it was not mailed. The next day the injustice of the letter was so strongly impressed upon his mind that he vowed that he would never write another letter.

He has telephones in each of his four homes, in those of all of his confidential agents and employees, and in the private offices of all of the many corporations with which he is identified, and all are paid for by him personally, and all are supposed to be for his exclusive use.

His secretary conducts all of the usual correspondence of his office.—*The Saturday Evening Post.*

A Tale of Three Shoemakers.—Frank D. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, Frank D. Shoemaker of St. Louis, and Frank D. Shoemaker of Butte, Mont., were guests at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, one day last week, and trouble began at once. First, the Butte man received a delicately perfumed note intended for the Philadelphia man. Later on the St. Louis man read it, and when it finally reached the Philadelphian it bore two penciled marks, "Opened by mistake." An hour later the Philadelphian received a bill for $8 for cab fare. This should have gone to the Butte man, and there was excitement until it was explained. Meanwhile, the Philadelphian's laundry had gone to the room of the Butte man, whose shirts found their way to the room of the Philadelphian. The St. Louis man received the baggage of all three Shoemakers. The climax came in the evening, when, despairing of getting their own letters or laundry, three men dashed down to the clerk's desk and demanded their bills. The Philadelphia man had been at the hotel one day, and received a bill for $38. He immediately set up a roar, to which was added the strenuous voice of the cattleman from Montana, who found, by reference to his bill, that he was paying just twice what he had been told was the price of his room. The St. Louis man had been at the hotel 19 days, and was handed a bill for $4. The clerk finally introduced the three Shoemakers and straightened out the bills.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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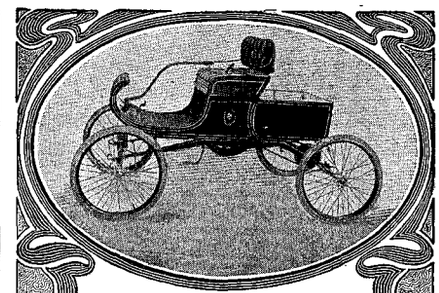

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

All for Nothing.—An old woman entered a savings-bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

"Do you want to withdraw or deposit?" asked the clerk.

"Naw, Oi doant. Oi wants to put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature and said:

"Sign on this line, please."

"Above it or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't write."—*Cambridge Tribune.*

Then They Went.—A man was recently sitting in Hyde Park with a dog of very doubtful breed beside him. Two little urchins stopped and looked intently at the animal for a few moments. Then one said to the other: "Bill, I wish that was mine, don't you?"

The man, hearing the remarks of the boys and being somewhat pleased, said: "And what would you do with it if it were yours, eh?"

The lad looked at his companion, and then, seeing that the coast was clear, wickedly replied: "I should sell it and buy a dog."

Then he and his companion hurriedly left.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Little Tale of Wo.—

Oh, a funny little dickey-bird sat singing on a tree,
(Peep, peep—peep, peep),
When along came a poet, and a sorry sight was he
(Weep, weep—weep, weep).
And he sang a verse he'd written,
Telling how his heart was smitten
(Deep, deep—deep, deep).
And how *she* he loved the best
Now beneath the sod did rest
(Sleep, sleep—sleep, sleep);
But the bird went right along
With his funny little song
(Cheep, cheep—*cheap, cheap*).

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Coming Events.

April 23–24.—National Baptist Missionary Convention at Binghamton, N. Y.

May 6.—Convention of the American Trotting Association in Chicago.

May 7–9.—Convention of the Proprietary Medicine Association of America in New York.

May 13–15.—Convention of National Piano Manufacturers Association, at Baltimore.

May 14–15.—Convention of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers of the United States in New York City.

May 15.—General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Mo.

Convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at St. Louis.

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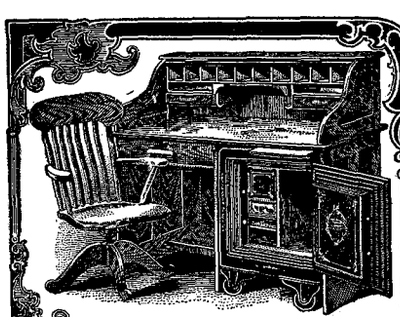

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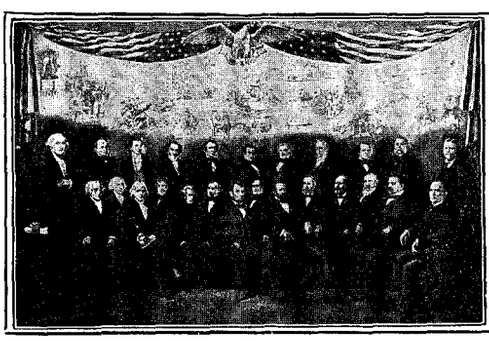

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 4.—The Boers are repulsed near Hart's River, Transvaal colony. Heavy loss on both sides.

April 6.—The Chamber of Mines holds its first meeting in Johannesburg since the beginning of the Boer War. The president expects to have the mines working to their full extent in a few months.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 31.—A revolution breaks out in San Domingo.

Manuel San Clemente, ex-president of Colombia, dies at Villeta.

Two victories of Conservatives is reported in the Department of Boyaca, Colombia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 31.—In the Punjab, India, seventy thousand deaths from plague are reported monthly.

April 1.—Boer agents in Europe are reported to be short of funds.

The third instalment (1,800,000 taels) of the Chinese indemnity is paid at Shanghai.

April. 2.—The Japanese Government decides to send the cruisers *Aisama* and *Takasago* to attend King Edward's coronation ceremonies.

Archdeacon Shaw, for thirty years a missionary in Japan, died at Tokyo on March 13.

April 3.—The funeral services of Cecil Rhodes take place in Parliament House, Cape Town.

Fourteen revolutionary bands are reported to have crossed the frontier from Bulgaria into Turkey.

April 4.—Mr. Conger leaves Peking for Shanghai to open negotiations for a new commercial treaty.

The will of Cecil Rhodes is made public.

April 6.—John M. D. Meiklejohn, Professor of Theory, History, and Practise of Education at the University of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Scotland, dies in London.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 31.—*Senate:* The Philippine Civil Government bill and the Oleomargarine bill are discussed.

House: Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is discussed.

April 1.—*Senate:* Debate on the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

House: Debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is continued.

April 2.—*Senate:* Senators Bailey and Depew speak on the Oleomargarine bill.

House: Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is passed.

April 3.—*Senate:* Oleomargarine bill is passed by a vote of 39 to 31.

House: Bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue-cutter service is passed.

April 4.—*Senate:* Chinese Exclusion and Indian Appropriation bills are discussed.

House: Debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is begun.

April 5.—*Senate:* The debate on the Chinese Ex-

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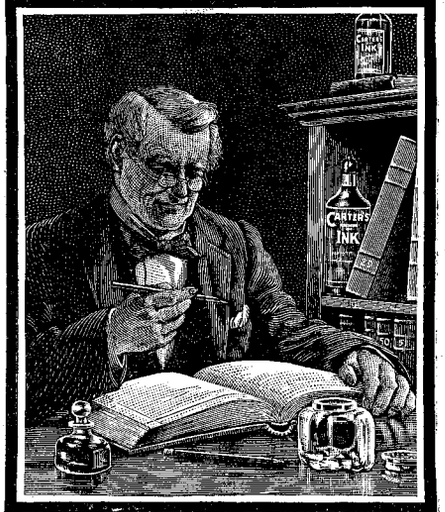

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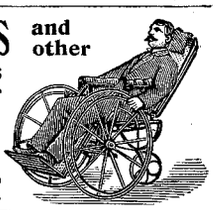

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clusion bill is continued; the Indian Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The Chinese Exclusion bill is discussed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 31.—Señor Concha, the Colombian minister, delivers to Secretary Hay a protocol giving Colombia's consent to the sale of the Panama Canal company's property to the United States.

Secretary Shaw appoints Robert B. Armstrong of Chicago his private secretary.

April 1.—Inquiry into the charges of bribery made by Captain Christmas is begun.

Attorney-General Stratton, of the State of Washington, prepares his brief in the action against the Northern Securities Company.

April 2.—President Roosevelt appoints Brigadier-General Hughes a major-general, and Colonels De Russy, Burt, and Sheridan brigadier-generals in the regular army.

April 4.—The descendants of Absalom Case claim $80,000,000 worth of property in the heart of Cleveland, Ohio.

April 5.—Secretary Hay orders an investigation into the governor of Louisiana's complaint against the purchases of supplies for the British army.

April 6.—The silver jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. is celebrated in the cathedral in Baltimore.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 31.—*Philippines:* Major Waller testifies in his own behalf, at his trial by court-martial on the charge of killing natives of Samar without trial. He explained the hardships the marines endured owing to the treachery of the natives and the attempted robbery of arms.

CHESS.

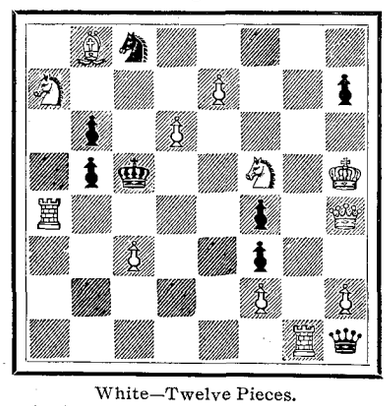
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 658.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

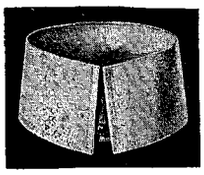
Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

1 B s 5; S 3 P 2 p; 1 p 1 P 4; 1 p k 2 S 1 K; R 4 p 1 Q; 2 P 2 p 2; 5 P 1 P; 6 R q.

White mates in two moves.



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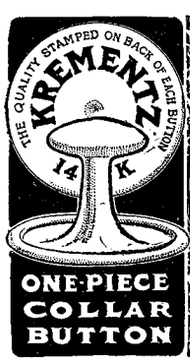
If you are a good dresser you do need my "Correct Dress Guide" Tom

We show 200 exclusive patterns of our own make of shirts—$1.50 to $2.50. Shirts different from your neighbors'. 4 cuffs to each shirt without extra charge. 200 samples for 6 cents postage. This cut shows one of our demi bosoms for good dressers. Our handsome booklet, "Correct Dress" free. Everything in Men's Furnishings reproduced in exact colors. Send for it. *Ladies Also*—200 exclusive patterns of shirtwaist materials, 2c stamp.

Tom Murray & Corby, 132 Jackson Blvd., Chicago
We help men keep up-to-date.



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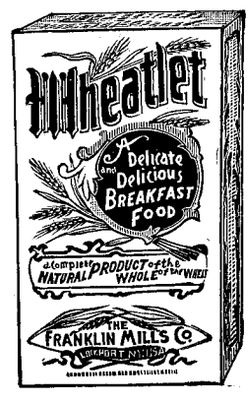
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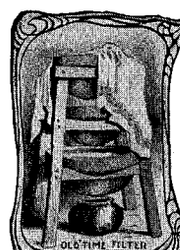

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"*We can prove that all typhoids and nearly all malarial, organic and contagious diseases are due to the water we drink.*"

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Sent on Approval. If after thirty days' trial it is not satisfactory, return at our expense and full price plus express charges will be refunded. We furnish certificates of famous chemists as to efficiency of the National, and absolutely guarantee purity of the filtered water. We want to send our booklet telling about importance of pure water for drinking and cooking, to every reader of this magazine—FREE. Write to-day.

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BRANCH OFFICES:
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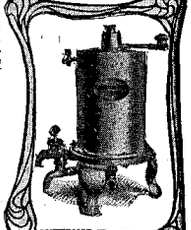
707 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.
General Agents Wanted.



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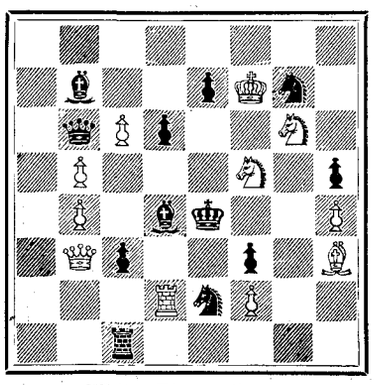
Problem 659.

By K. TRAXLER.

Second and Third Prizes *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 1 b 2 p K s 1; 1 q P p 2 S 1; 1 P 3 S 1 p; 1 P 2 b k 3 P; 1 Q p 2 p 1 B; 3 R s P 2; 2 r 5.

White mates in three moves.

It is interesting to compare this problem with 615, the First Prize.

Solution of Problems.

No. 652: Key-move, Q—R 6.

No. 653.

This problem has two solutions: R—Q B 6 and Q x B. The reverend author asks to be pardoned for overlooking this variation: 1. Q x B / K x Kt R—Kt 6 / 2. Any Q—K 4, mate. 3. ——— He writes that "placing the B on R 8 was an afterthought, as in the original diagram it stood on K R 8."

652 and both solutions of 653: M. W. H., University of Virginia.

652 and second solution of 653: P. E. Rapier, Mobile, Ala.

Both solutions of 653: O. P. Barber. Lawrence, Kan.

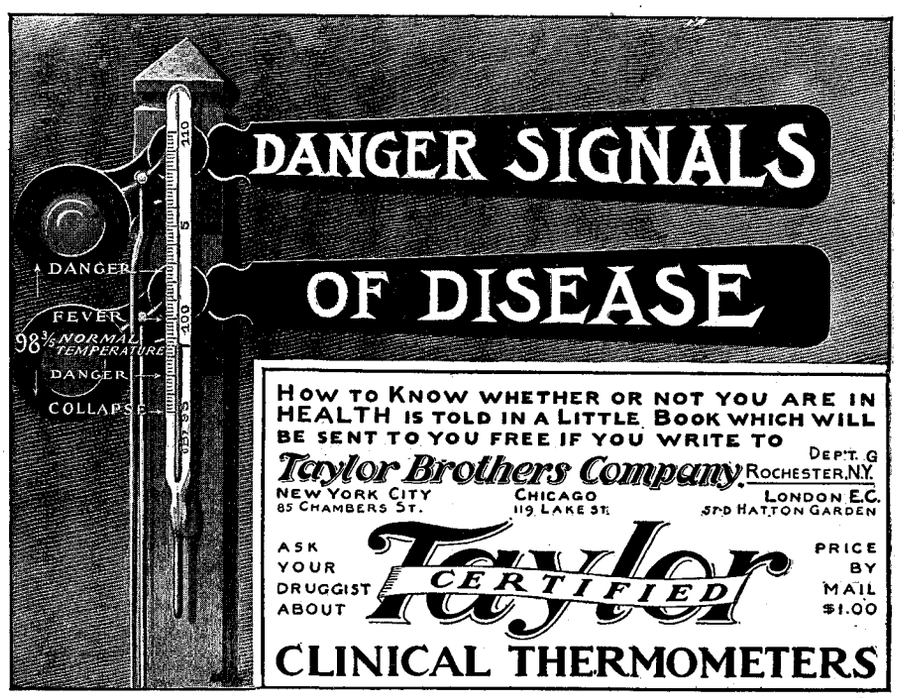
Second solutioe of 653: J. H. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.

652 and Author's solution of 653: the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; S. T. J., Denver; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

652: F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; Miss S. H. Spencer and Miss L. V. S., Blackstone, Va.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; W. Renshaw.

653 (Author's solution): B. Colle, New York City; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Prof. A. A. Griffin, Franklin Falls, N. H.; A. W. Chappelle, New York City.

Comments (652): "Original, and has merit"—M. M.; "A good-natured crowd, easily managed"—G. D.; "Easy key, difficult variations"—F. S. F.; "Varied and intricate"—A K.; "A fine combina-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Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles, and is truly a godsend to all sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors, and those who know from experience of our wonderful appliances. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

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Yours truly, IDA BLOOD.

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That is as strong, as penetrating as light. That light is the
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Yet these diseases are curable. Our treatment has brought radical and permanent cure to a host of cases for whom the best physicians could do nothing. The patients have been mainly persons of culture and education. Their testimony makes doubt impossible.

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tion"—J. G. L.; "Remarkable for the massing of the pieces in close order, and for the unusual amount of 'pinning.' The key is suggested by need of pinning the Q P if B P x P"—S. M. M.; "It takes a genius to get Black into so much trouble"—A. M. H.; "A practically impossible situation; but the trick is finely done"—J. H. S.; "The study of this will give any one true pleasure"—W. W. R.; "Excellent"—S. T. J.; Difficult, with some fine variations"—J. H. S.; "Very good, indeed, and very odd"—F. L. H.

653: "Very nice, and not too easy"—M. M.; "Not difficult, but original"—F. S. F.; "Strong and interesting"—A K.; "Purity, simplicity and perspicuity its leading features"—J. G. L.; "Bright little problem. Key is fairly well concealed"—S. M. M.; "Knights' play good"—A. M. H.; "Very pleasing, but the key is evident at sight"—J. H. S.; "The key is a crushing blow gently given"—W. W. R.; "The three black Ps in a row offer strong suggestion"—S. T. J.; "Exceedingly artful and interesting"—C. N. T.; "A good idea, with good key; but lacking in strength and variety"—B. C.; "Fine example of block"—A. W. C.

The most remarkable thing about 653 is that so few solvers saw the second solution.

In addition to those reported, Miss S. H. S., Miss L. V. S., S. T. J., got 650 and 651; W. R. C., 651; Prof. A. A. G., 649.

Why Chess is Unpopular.

Dr. Schapiro writes (Baltimore *American*):

"In answer to a question why the game of Chess could not be made as popular as baseball or many other national sports, we can only say that Chess is a mental exercise for the few, not a pastime or recreation for the common herd. Its grip upon the public pulse can be tightened only in course of time. When people begin to realize the importance of leisure as a necessary element of their comfort this game of games will receive the recognition that it deserves. At the same time, Chess can never hope to become a 'popular' game. The intricacy and perplexity of its very rudiments, and the impenetrable barrier which it presents to all forms of general social intercourse, are in themselves sufficient to prevent an idiotic stampede in its favor, as marks the fashionable craze over progressive Euchre and Whist. And for this same exclusiveness, all sincere devotees of the game will render devout thanks."

Lasker vs. Janowski.

An interesting impromptu contest of two games, between Dr. E. Lasker and Mons. D. Janowski, was played in the Manchester (Eng.) Chess-club in December last.

First Game—Evans Gambit.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 R—K 3 (f)	Q—R 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 R-K Kt 3	K R—B 2
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	25 Q—R 3	Q—Q 5
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	26 Q R-K Kt sq	Q x P ch
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	27 Q R—Kt 2	R—K sq (g)
6 P—Q 4	P x P	28 P—R 3	R—K 8 ch
7 Castles	P x P	29 K—R 2	Q—K 4
8 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3	30 Q—Kt 4	P—Kt 3
9 B—K Kt 5 (a)	Q—Kt 3	31 P—B 4	Q—R 8
10 Kt x P	B x Kt (b)	32 R—Q 3	K R—K 2
11 Q x B	P—Q 3	33 Q-Kt 3 ch	K R—K 3
12 B—Q 5	K Kt—K 2	34 R—Kt sq	K—Kt 2 (h)
13 B x K Kt	Kt x B	35 Q x R (i)	Q—Kt 7 ch
14 Q x B P	Kt x B	36 R—Kt 2	Q x R ch
15 P x Kt	Castles (c)	37 K x Q	R x Q
16 K R-K sq	B—R 6	38 K—B 3	K—B 2
17 Kt—R 4	Q—Kt 5	39 R—K 3	R—B 3 (j)
18 Q-K 7 (d)	P—K B 4	40 R-R 3 (k)	K—K 3
19 K—R sq	R—B 3	41 R—R 7	R—B sq
20 Q x Q Kt P	Q R—K B sq	42 K—K 3	K—Q 4 and
21 P x B (e)	Q x Kt	Black eventually won.	
22 Q x R P	Q x R P		

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The B. C. M.

(a) Compares with the standard 9 P—K 5, etc., in which this B is posted on R 3.

(b) Approved by Dr. Lasker in his book, especially when White proceeds as above.

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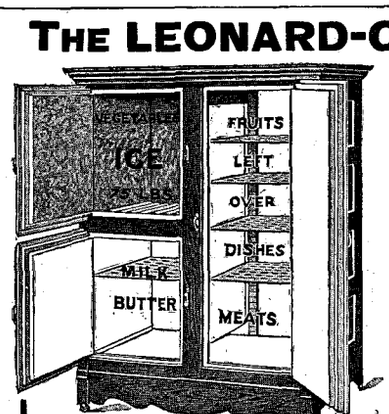

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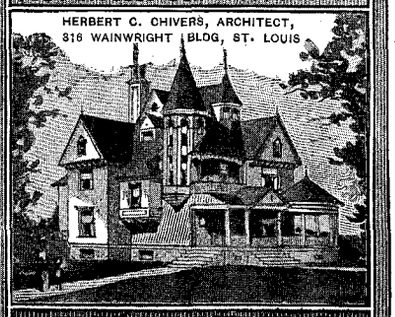
CHIVERS

(c) All this is safe enough; but should not some risk be incurred for material advantage? An *Evans* with the middle game mostly left out.

(d) The play about here maybe varied easily, but hardly improved.

(e) If 21 P—Kt 3, P—Kt 4; 22 Kt—Kt 2, Q—B 6; 23 R—K Kt sq, P—B 5; White would, probably, lose.

(f) Or 23 Q—K 3. But M. Janowski plays for an attack when he can.

(g) The maneuvring of Qs and Rs on both sides is highly instructive.

(h) Or 34.., R—K 7 ch; 35 K—R sq, Q—Kt 7; perhaps better for Black. Or, 34.., R—K 7 ch; 35 R—Kt 2, Q—K B 8; and White's situation would be rather precarious.

(i) Almost necessary; or the attack would rest mainly with his adversary.

(j) Exchanging would mean Drawing, in all probability.

(k) Now 40 P—Q R 4 would be stronger to Draw; trying to exchange for Q P.

Second Game—King's Bishop Gambit.

LASKER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	31 R-B 6 (f)	R x Kt
2 P—K B 4	P x P	32 R x Q	B x R (g)
3 B—B 4	P—Q 4	33 Q—Q 2	R—B 6
4 B x P	Q—R 5 ch	34 K—R 2	K—R 2
5 K—B sq	P—K Kt 4	35 R—K 2	B—B 4
6 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 2	36 Q—K sq	B—K 3
7 P—Q 4	Kt—K 2	37 Q-K R sq	R—B 6
8 Q—Q 3 (a)	Q Kt—B 3	38 P—Q R 4	P—Q 6
9 B x Kt ch	P x B	39 P x P	R (Q 4) x Q P
10 Q Kt-K 2	P—K R 3	40 Q—K sq	B—Kt 6
11 B—Q 2	R—Q Kt sq	41 R—Q 2	R (Q 6)—K 6
12 Kt-K B 3	Q—R 4	42 R—K 2	R—B 6
13 P—KR 4 (b)	Kt—Kt 3	43 P—R 5	B—B 5
14 K—Kt sq	P—Kt 5	44 R—K 4	R—B 7 ch
15 Kt—K sq	P—Q B 4	45 K—Kt sq	R (B 6)-B 6
16 B x P	B x P ch (c)	46 R—Q 4	B—K 7 (h)
17 Kt x B	Kt x B	47 R—Q 2	R—B 8
18 Q—Q 2	P x Kt	48 R x B	R x P ch
19 Q x Kt	R x P	49 K—R 2	R x Q
20 Kt—Q 3	R—Kt 3 (d)	50 R x R	R—Q R 6
21 Q x Q B P	Castles	51 P—K 6	P x P
22 Q x R P	R—Q 3	52 R x P	R x P
23 P—K Kt 3	Q—Kt 3	53 K—Kt 3	P—R 4
24 R—K sq	K R—Q sq	54 K—B 4	R—R 2
25 Kt—B 4	Q—Kt 2	55 R-Q Kt 6	R—B 2 ch
26 P—K 5	R—Q B 3	56 K—Kt 3	R—B 6 ch
27 R—R 2 (e)	Q—B sq	57 K—Kt 2	R—K R 6
28 R—B 2	R—Q 2	58 R—Kt 5	R x P
29 Q—R 5	Q—K 2	59 R—Kt 3	Drawn. (i)
30 Kt—Q 5	Q—K 3		

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The B. C. M.

(a) For complication in opening attack the usual 8 Kt—B 3 is more advisable.

(b) Delay in King-side development has not helped White. Of course, on the lines chosen, the play is very fine.

(c) Had White played 15 P x P, then Q x P ch; 16 K—B sq, P—Kt 6; Q—K B 3, B—Kt 5! probably, and Black would win. Now, tho perhaps he does not like to part with the B, this seems to be the best way. Privilege of Castling remains; and it is valuable—as soon appears.

(d) Or R x B P would not be bad. The contest affords many views of masterly and interesting Chess.

(e) White's prospects have considerably improved,—and yet, perhaps except at move 20, it is difficult to see where Black could have done better.

(f) Or 31 Kt—B 6 ch, taking the exchange, simply. However, but for what may be called the luck of the position, White should win.

(g) And this is it,—that in the after-play R and B are equal to the Q.

(h) All this well deserves examination.

(i) It is obvious Black must surrender a Pawn, if he is to liberate his Rook, and a Draw naturally results. A remarkable termination.

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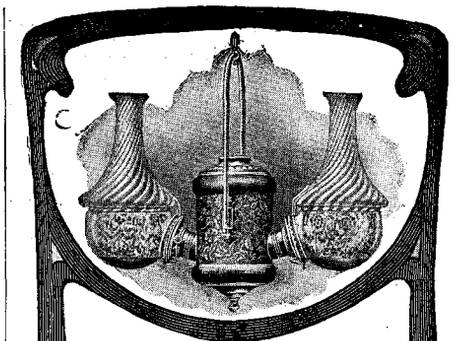
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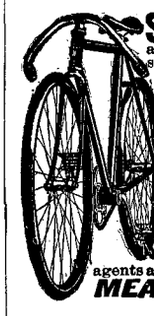
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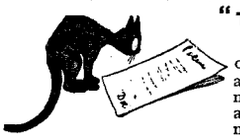

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